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Mount Clemens, Michigan 48043
586-469-5125 FAX 586-469-5993
macombcountymi.gov/boardofcommissioners

HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 2008

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Pledge of Allegiance
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Approval of Minutes Dated 12-06-07 (previously distributed)
5. Public Participation
6. Continuation of Agreement with Turning Point, Inc. for the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Program (mailed)
7. Receive and File Presentation by MSU Extension Regarding Fertilizer (mailed)
8. Receive and File Presentation by Macomb Farm Bureau Regarding Fertilizer (mailed)
9. Discuss Resolution Referred Back to Health Services Committee from Full Board Meeting on March 19, 2008 (mailed)
10. Report from Water Quality Board (mailed)
11. Prosecutor's Environmental Unit Report for March, 2008 (mailed)
12. S.W.I.M. Team Report for February, 2008 (mailed)
13. Approve Payment of \$35,000 to City of Mt. Clemens from the Environmental Problems: Lake/River Fund for Clinton River Debris Removal Initiative (mailed)
14. Receive and File Progress Report from Macomb County Animal Shelter (mailed)
15. Receive and File Presentation by Oakland Pet Fund (mailed)
16. New Business
17. Public Participation
18. Adjournment

MEMBERS: DeSaele-Chair, Camphous-Peterson-Vice-Chair, Rocca, J. Flynn, Roberts, Torrice, Switalski, Drolet, Rengert, Mijac, Brdak, Gielegghem, Doherty and Crouchman (ex-officio)

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RESOLUTION NO. _____

MEETING DATE: _____

AGENDA ITEM: _____

MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN

RESOLUTION TO: Continue Agreement in the amount of \$40,000 with Turning Point, Inc., for the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Program, and refer to the Budget Committee

INTRODUCED BY: Commissioner Philis DeSaele, Chairperson, Health Services Committee

A representative from Turning Point's SANE Program will make a brief presentation on the accomplishments of the Program during the past year of County support, and on the Program's goals, objectives, and budget for the upcoming year.

Health Services --- April 10, 2008

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE

COUNTY OF MACOMB

(hereafter, "the County")
AND

TURNING POINT, INCORPORATED

(hereafter, "Turning Point")
FOR THE

SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINER (SANE) PROGRAM

WHEREAS sexual assault is a violent, life-changing crime that affects the psychological, physical, emotional, and spiritual well-being of the individual; and

WHEREAS according to the FBI only 10-20% of sexual assaults are reported to law enforcement; and

WHEREAS in recent years in Macomb County there have been between 200 and 300 rapes reported annually; and

WHEREAS the system's usual response to a report often leaves the victim feeling re-victimized, with little hope that justice will be done, thus contributing to low reporting rates; and

WHEREAS according to the U.S. Department of Justice only 1% of sexual assaults reported to law enforcement end in conviction; and

WHEREAS according to the Michigan State Police, a contributing factor to the low conviction rate is that more than 50% of rape kits collected elsewhere in Michigan and sent to their lab for analysis are improperly collected, resulting in incomplete findings for the criminal case; and

WHEREAS in 1997 a task force was convened in Macomb County to investigate possible solutions to the problems referenced above, this task force being comprised of representatives from the prosecutorial, law enforcement, medical, victim advocate, State Police Crime Lab, public health, and other interested communities; and

WHEREAS the task force recommended that a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner ("SANE") program be implemented for Macomb County residents under the auspices of Turning Point; and

WHEREAS the SANE Program initiated in September, 1999 by Turning Point has successfully coordinated an immediate response to the legal, medical, and emotional needs

of over 200 sexual assault survivors, thereby reducing the trauma of sexual assault and increasing prosecution rates; and

WHEREAS Turning Point has demonstrated fiscal responsibility in the exercise of its SANE Program by seeking multiple sources of funding, providing centrally-located nursing interventions at 1/3 the cost of similar services in the emergency room setting, and reducing the total cost of prosecution by providing expert forensic evidence collection which encourages plea bargaining by defendants;

THEREFORE, the County and Turning Point agree as follows:

1. The County shall pay to Turning Point the sum of \$40,000.00 on or after May 1, 2008 in partial support of a SANE Program that will provide the services for Macomb County residents described in this Agreement.
2. The SANE Program will be sited in a centralized location and staffed by registered nurses licensed to practice in Michigan who have received a minimum of 40 hours of classroom training and 40 hours of practical or preceptorship training.
3. Turning Point will identify a Coordinator for the SANE Program to the County, and will provide the Coordinator's resume and/or evidence of her particular qualifications for this position upon request.
4. SANE will provide all the following at no charge to clients for up to 300 clients per year:
 - a) Access to services by request of medical or law enforcement authorities or by victims themselves via Turning Point's crisis line 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 52 weeks a year;
 - b) Centrally-located on-site services provided by an advocate/nurse team;
 - c) Provision of crisis intervention, medical treatment, and follow-up services as needed, either directly or by referral;
 - d) Complete forensic examinations by specially trained nurses using state-of-the-art forensic equipment;
 - e) Consultations with law enforcement authorities;
 - f) Assistance to the Medical Examiner in rape-homicide post-mortems;
 - g) Outreach, referral, and community education.
5. Turning Point and its SANE Program will comply with all confidentiality laws governing medical patient records. Any information obtained by Turning Point, the SANE Program, or their personnel from these records shall remain confidential and shall not be divulged except as authorized by law.
6. Macomb County Health Department and Turning Point and its SANE Program each agree to assure the security and confidentiality of protected health information received from the other, including complying with the privacy and security provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 ("HIPAA") and the accompanying administrative regulations issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

7. All parties expressly agree that Turning Point and its SANE Program are acting as independent contractors in performing services under this Agreement. Turning Point, its SANE Program, and their personnel are not members of any bargaining unit representing the County of Macomb employees in negotiations with the County; nor is Turning Point, its SANE Program, or their personnel entitled to any benefits afforded employees of the County.
8. All liability to third parties arising out of the performance of Turning Point or its SANE Program under the terms of this Agreement shall be the responsibility of Turning Point if the liability, loss, or damage is caused by, or arises out of the actions or failure to act on the part of Turning Point, its SANE Program, or their staff. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be construed as a waiver of any governmental immunity on the part of Macomb County, its officers, or employees as provided by statute or court decision.
9. Neither party can assign this Agreement or any right or obligation under this Agreement without the prior consent of the other party.
10. The term of this Agreement shall be from May 1, 2008 through April 30, 2009. The Agreement may be amended and/or extended by written agreement of the County and Turning Point.
11. Turning Point shall submit a report to the Macomb County Board of Commissioners between April 1 and April 30, 2009. This report shall include the number of victims treated, the number of trials in which SANE staff testified, the number of rape-homicides in which SANE staff assisted the County Medical Examiner with post-mortem exams, the percentage of victims requesting counseling and follow-up services, anecdotal or formally-gathered reports by victims of their perceptions of the services provided, the number of referrals made to other agencies or programs, any community education efforts undertaken by SANE Program personnel, and any other information serving to characterize the nature and value of the SANE Program to Macomb County residents.
12. In the performance of this agreement, Turning Point and its SANE program agree not to discriminate against any client because of race, color, religion, age, height, sex, national origin, weight, marital status, physical or mental handicap or disability.
13. This Agreement contains the entire understanding between the parties.

FOR THE COUNTY OF MACOMB

FOR TURNING POINT, INCORPORATED

William A. Crouchman, Chair
Board of Commissioners
County of Macomb

Suzanne Coats, MSW, Executive Director
Turning Point, Inc.

Dated: _____

Dated: _____

Distributed
4-10-08

Turning Point's Forensic Nurse Examiner Program Presentation

April 10, 2008

Gail Lippert RN, BHA, SANE-A,
CFN, D-ABMDI

Forensic Nurse Examiner/Program
Director



What is SANE?

- A Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) is a Registered Nurse who has been specially trained to provide comprehensive care to the sexual assault patient, demonstrates a competency conducting a sexual assault exam, and has the ability to be an expert witness.

Task Force for FNEP Development included:

- Turning Point
- Law Enforcement Agencies
- Emergency Department Staff
- Prosecutor's Office
- Michigan State Police Crime Lab

Team Developed

- County Protocols
- Examination Protocols
- Medical-Forensic Chart
- Expert Witnesses
- Annual Training Conferences

The Medical Forensic Exam includes:

- History from the patient
- Head to toe assessment
- Detailed genital exam
- Collect forensic evidence appropriate for specific age of the patient

What services does the FNEP offer to the community?

- Medical forensic exams to patients within 96 hours of assault
- Suspect exams at police agencies
- Trace evidence collection from the body at homicide scenes in Macomb
- Post mortem exams
- Expert witness testimony
- Community Education

How to become a FNE

- 40 hours of didactic training (adult)
- 60 hours of clinical (adult)
- 40 hours of didactic training (peds)
- 60 hours of clinical (peds)
- Medical legal death investigation
- 3 days per month on call
- Mandatory monthly meetings

Cost of the FNEP

- Training cost \$500
- 40 hour training + 60 hour clinical component (100 x \$28.50/hour) \$2850
- Malpractice Insurance \$90/year
- IAFN Membership \$90/year
- Certification Exam \$225
- Total to RN = \$3755 paid by RN

About the FNEs

- 14 Current Nurses
- 3 On orientation
- 12 Nurses certified in adult/adolescent SANE-A
- All TNCC certification
- Approximately one-third of current staff pursuing pediatric certification

Forensic Nursing:

Gives standardized care to victims of crime and bridges the gap between the legal system and health care.

FNEP exams in 2007

- 261 Total exams
- 29 Pediatric exams
- 51 Suspect exams
- 9 Post-mortem exams
- 17 Expert witness testimony
- 31 Community Presentation/1,644 Community Members

Accomplishments and changes in 2007

Transition of Roles

- Renae Diegel transitioned from Program Director to Education/Quality Consultant
- Gail Lippert, FNE since program inception, transitioned to Interim Program Director

Continued training of Emergency Department Residents

MSU/TP Partnership

- National Institute of Justice Grant: FNEP's Impact on survivors and Prosecution
- NIMH- Award to MSU to develop research infrastructure at Turning Point
 - Goal over next 5 years- evaluation/research of promising practices

NIJ Study Questions

- How SANE practices promote the emotional well-being of patients?
- How does promoting patients' emotional well-being support the prosecution of cases?

Recruitment

- Eligibility Criteria
 - 18 or older at the time of the assault
 - Victimized in Macomb County
 - Exam by Turning Point SANE program

Finding: Humanizing Effect

"...it made me feel right away,
"I'm not a victim, and I can get
over this....you realize you are
not the only one"

"When I walked through the
doors it was the first time I felt
safe. I felt like I wasn't being
violated any more.."

17

Background Context

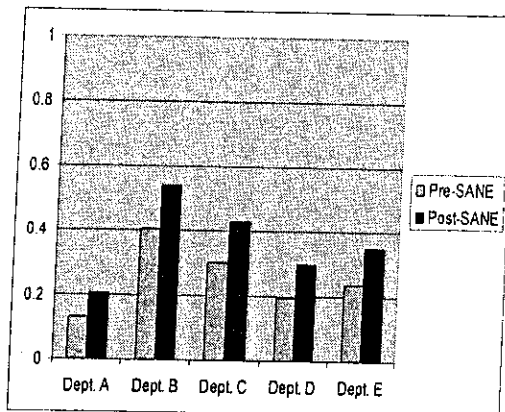
- Nationally, only 17% of sexual cases are legally prosecuted
- Pressing need for community interventions that can improve prosecution rates
- SANE programs have promise of change

NIJ Study

- Twelve year analysis of prosecution rates in Macomb County before SANE (5 years) and after SANE (7 years)
- Before cases examined by hospital ED doctors
- After cases examined by Turning Point SANE's

Before & After Prosecution Rates

Outcome	Before SANE	After SANE
Not referred by police for prosecution	49%	43%
Referred to prosecutor, but not warranted for prosecution	17%	15%
Warranted by prosecutor, but later dropped or trial acquit	10%	13%
Guilty plea or trial convict	24%	29%



Revenues:

• Grant Revenues (Federal)	\$35,641
• In-Kind	\$33,000
• Macomb Commissioners	\$40,000
• Contributions/Fundraising	\$71,120
• Total	\$179,761

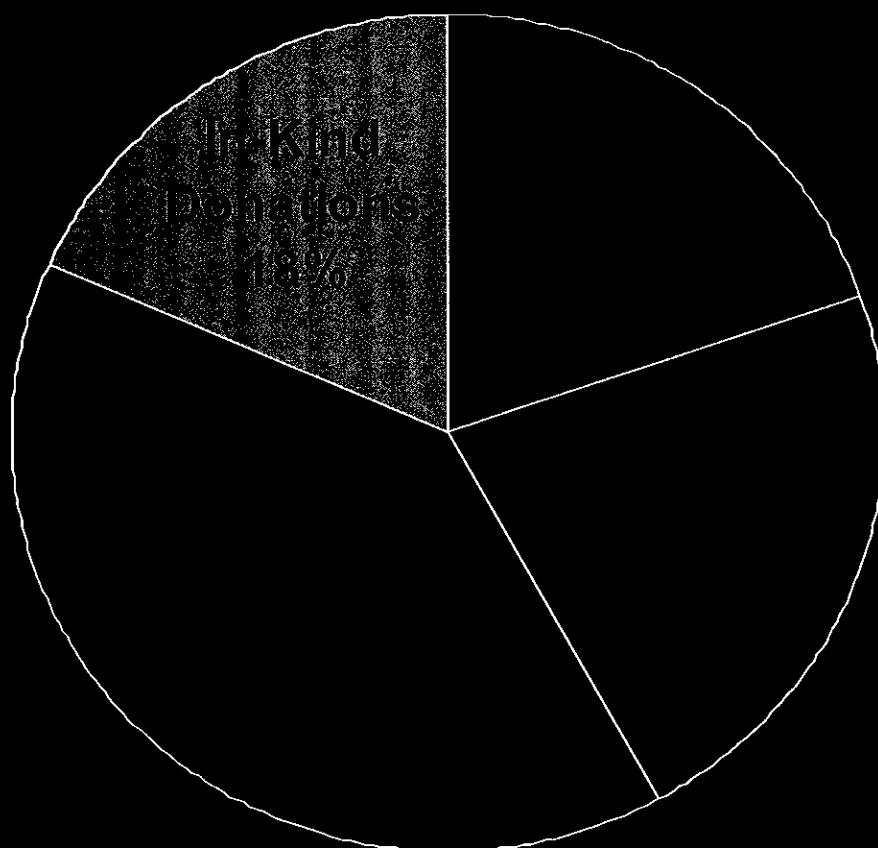
7% decrease in grant revenue from 2006

SANE Budget 2007 Expenses

• Salaries:	\$58,599
• Contract Services: (nurses)	\$55,000
• Medical Director: (in-kind)	\$12,000
• Occupancy: in-kind)	\$18,000
• Administrative	\$5,248
• Communications	\$8,403
• Program Activities	\$15,000
• Technology	\$1,786
• Supplies	\$2,432
• Transportation	\$3,293

Total \$179,761

Revenues





HEALTH DEPARTMENT Medical Examiner's Office

43585 Elizabeth Road
Mount Clemens, Michigan 48043
586-469-5214 FAX 586-469-6636
macombcountymi.gov/publichealth

Thomas J. Kalkofen
Director/Health Officer

Daniel J. Spitz, M.D.
Medical Examiner

April 2, 2008

Macomb County Board of Commissioners
One South Main Street, 9th Floor
Mt. Clemens, MI 48043

RE: Forensic Nurse Examiner Program

Dear County Commissioners,

As the Chief Medical Examiner of Macomb County, I am writing this letter in support of Turning Point's Forensic Nurse Examiner Program (FNEP). I have called on the FNEP to assist me in many sexual assault victims and suspicious cases and have found that their expertise in the examination of such cases has been a valuable asset to me and Macomb County.

Over the years the FNEP has earned the respect of not only my office, but also the Michigan State Police Forensic Science Division, and local law enforcement agencies. This respect and commitment lead to Macomb County's protocol to call the FNEP on all suspicious deaths or homicide cases in our county to do sexual battery specimen and trace evidence collection from the body.

I have relied on the skills and knowledge of the FNEP to assist me in several cases, including the Grant, Selepeck and Kulka cases. The results of their work have been instrumental in apprehending suspects and the prosecution of defendants.

The nurses are immediately available and perform precise medical forensic exams. They are available to assist the death investigators and myself on a 24 hour, 7 day a week basis.

I thank you for your support of the program and I hope that you will continue to support them. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,


Daniel J. Spitz, M.D.

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POLICE DEPARTMENT
40333 Dodge Park Road
Sterling Heights, MI 48313
TEL 586.446.2800 • FAX 586.276.4068
WEBSITE www.sterling-heights.net

08147-5 MIP: 07

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CITY MANAGER
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David M. Vinson
Chief of Police

February 27, 2008

Macomb County Board of Commissioners
One South Main Street 9th Floor
Mount Clemens, MI 48043

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing this letter to inform you of the vital role that Turning Point's Forensic Nurse Program (FNEP) has within the law enforcement community. As a former investigator and current administrator of investigations involving crimes of sexual assault and abuse, I have found our partnership with FNEP to be irreplaceable. The Forensic Nurses provide a level of professional service and expertise that is unmatched by local hospitals and clinics. The Sterling Heights Police Dept. supports the program to the extent that Sergeant Tom McMullen has become an active instructor for the program. Together, they continue to provide advanced training and education to the law enforcement agencies within Macomb County.

An extremely important aspect of the program is how it deals with the victims of these crimes. This program allows for the privacy of the victims. The Forensic Nurses can conduct their exams in such a fashion as to minimize the pain and suffering that the victims are already experiencing. This is essential when gathering evidence for prosecution.

The design, implementation, and management of this program is a great example of agencies working together to better serve our communities.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Steven Jespersen', written over a horizontal line.

Detective Lieutenant Steven Jespersen
Sterling Heights Police Dept.

ERIC J. SMITH
MACOMB COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

March 18, 2008

Macomb County Board of Commissioners
One South Main Street, 9th Floor
Mt. Clemens, MI 48043

RE: Support for the Forensic Nurse Examiner Program

Dear Commissioners:

I support the Forensic Nurse Examiner Program, a professional program that trains nurses to be expert witnesses in jury trials. They provide a great service for law enforcement and for the citizens of Macomb County.

The Forensic Nurse Examiners also provide a forum for continued and current education for nurses, police officers and prosecutors. Once trained, these nurses provide assistance to all victims of sexual assault. Formerly under Ms. Renae Diegel's leadership, and now currently under Ms. Gail Lippert's leadership, the Program has increased its services to include suspect examinations and to assist with the examination of the deceased. These examinations gather evidence necessary for the identification and conviction of the criminal.

These nurses help victims of crime in their moment of need. This program gives nurses the training they need to fulfill their vital function. The law enforcement community and the citizens of Macomb County are very fortunate to have the Forensic Nurse Examiner Program.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any further questions or require any additional information, please contact me at (586) 466-4127.

Very truly yours,



Jean M. Femminineo
Chief of the Sex Crimes Unit
Macomb County Prosecutor's Office



**Macomb
Community College**

Education • Enrichment • Economic Development

Macomb County Board of Commissioners
One South Main Street
9th Floor
Mount Clemens, MI 48034

05 Mar 08

This letter is in regards to Gail Lippert, RN, SANE-A, Director of the Forensic Nurse Examiner Program. Ms. Lippert has been presenting an educational/training session for Macomb Community College Nursing Students. Ms. Lippert and other nurses from the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Program have been sharing their extensive experience as a Forensic Nurse at Macomb Community College for over a couple of years. They have taught over 300 nursing students about the role of the nurse in sexual assault, child abuse, and domestic violence cases. Ms. Lippert and Ms. Diegal continue to be excellent role models for the nursing profession. The presentations are highly informative and they continue to demonstrate a wealth of knowledge and expertise in all these areas. The nursing students are able to identify how they would directly apply the training to every aspect of nursing and improve patient care.

Below are some of the student's comments:

Thanks for rescheduling the Forensic Nursing seminar. I for one was not aware of half of the information given to our group of students. I feel that it was an important topic for us, and should be part of every R.N. program. There is a need for this story and information to be given to everyone in the medical community, as well as in the public community. Our young adults need to be educated so that they will come forward when a crisis of this caliber presents its self to them. They need to know that they are not alone.

I enjoyed the seminar that was given on Forensic Nursing. It not only gave an insight into another field of nursing, but was a great learning experience regarding rape victims, child abuse and what they look for in a violent crime.

Thank you for this exposure into a different area of Nursing.

The forensic nursing presentation proved to be a very educational experience for me and "opened my eyes" to areas of the profession that I did not know existed. The lecture was presented in a clear and very well communicated manor that I feel the whole class could appreciate

Decided to jump off this email to give you my opinion on how the lecture on Forensic Nursing benefited me. The lecture was very good because it focused on the importance of collection of evidence from the victim before health services are rendered, and on the documentation of same. The emphasis Gail placed on documentation of the evidence helped me to see that professionalism in what we write in the chart could affect the outcome of a legal matter in the future. Also, the overview of human sexual anatomy and physical trauma to these areas was valuable in providing visual knowledge for assessment. Information regarding misconceptions about human anatomy was also valuable.

I would definitely recommend continuance of this lecture for the reasons stated above, and because it allows us to see another area of nursing that many of us have not come in contact with. Kudos to Gail. She has a difficult job; one not many of us would want to undertake, but very much needed.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to listen to the forensic nurse. I found the information interesting and also an eye opener. I never knew that nurses had a role in this part of the law. If I was younger I would be interested in this part of nursing.

Thanks again for making the possible.

Thank you for making time in our busy schedule to meet with the forensic nurse. This was definitely an experience I thought was worth while. It taught me a lot about a part of nursing I had no idea even existed. I really enjoyed her presentation and found it very informative. Couple of things that stood out for me / made an impact:

This presentation clarified many misconceptions / myths about forensics and sexual assault. I feel that this is an important component in preparing students to practice nursing.

I thought Gail's presentation was great! It opened my eyes up to a different side of nursing that I didn't even know existed.

I never knew there was such a career as a forensic nurse until this lecture. I found it fascinating and I am very interested in furthering my knowledge in this field. It is something I could see myself doing in the future and I look forward to learning more about it. I am very grateful we had the opportunity to have this lecture.

The presentation by the Forensic Nurse was very interesting. As a future nurse the information that was presented will be very helpful, especially in situations of sexual abuse or assault. The lecture also presented another career path to consider.

Thank you for the opportunity to have the Forensic Nurse lecture to us. It was extremely informative and the information that was provided will be useful in any area of nursing. It opened my eyes to a lot of things and gave me a better view and understanding of how important this area of nursing is.

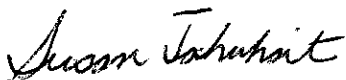
I thought the Forensic Nurse, Gail, was awesome! Her presentation had a huge impact on me! It opened my eyes to a whole new aspect of nursing and I feel that it is very important to have a facility like theirs in our community. I hope that they keep the forensic nursing presentation as part of our program, I feel that it is very insightful.

I really enjoyed the forensic nurses' presentation. The points that I thought were good were: The teaching about the anatomy and physiology about our bodies and how it changes at different ages, Teaching that would help us as nurses identify sexual assault, and basically everything that was taught to bring our awareness to this subject that isn't often spoken of and how she educated us with a fun but professional approach.

I have not yet commented on Gail's Forensic Nursing presentation -- WOW! I am so impressed with this area of nursing. I intend to take a forensic science class and pursue it further. Her energy and use of humor made this subject -- which may have been difficult to endure for some-- completely fascinating to me. I am interested in law, and am detail oriented. I intend to pursue this area further in the coming months. I am happy to know that Macomb County has invested so greatly in this program and hope that others will follow suit.

The Macomb Community College Nursing students and faculty want to express our continued appreciation to Ms. Lippert and Ms. Diegal for this wonderful learning opportunity and feel extremely fortunate to have this resource in Macomb County. We continue to look forward to future presentations!

Sincerely,



Susan Tschirhart MSN, APRN, BC
Nursing Faculty
Macomb Community College
44575 Garfield Road
Clinton Township, MI 48038
(586) 286-2032
(586) 344-7746



NEW BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT

3-6-08

Attn:
Macomb County Board of Commissioners
1 South Main St. 9th Floor
Mt Clemens, MI 48043

Dear Commissioners,

As a detective with the New Baltimore Police Department in Macomb County, I am writing this communication to attest to the exemplary services provided by the Turning Pointe S.A.N.E. program in the area of sexual assault investigations. Having been a member of the law enforcement community for the past 10 years, I have experienced first-hand the true benefits of the S.A.N.E. program.

The trained professionals who specialize in servicing these areas are truly dedicated individuals who help supply the prosecutor's office with the necessary evidence collection and expert testimony that is presented in a judicial proceeding that holds sexually based offenders accountable for their actions.

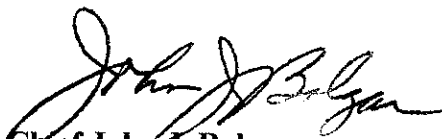
The victim advocacy representatives are also an integral part of the healing process for each special victim who is examined by one of the nurses. The crime of sexual assault is horrendous. Without this program many victims and their families would be subjected to an emergency room where the medical staff personnel are not educated on the importance of the evidentiary protocols which can lead to the identification and subsequent conviction of a C.S.C. crime.

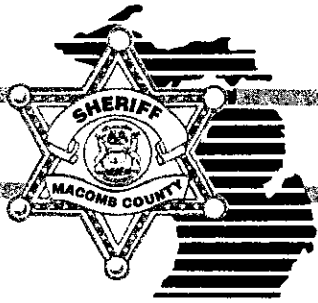
The ability of the S.A.N.E. nurses to accommodate a victim at any time, from any location, also becomes a positive highlight of the program. Sexual assaults can take place at any time of the day or night in virtually any location. The S.A.N.E. nurses are also able to conduct suspect examinations, via search warrant, in a secured detention facility. This avoids having to transport a suspect in a sexual assault investigation who may create a disturbance in a general Emergency Room.

Please contact my office in the event that you need any further a testimonial for your S.A.N.E. program!

Sincerely,


Detective Timothy P. Wiley M.P.A.
New Baltimore Police Department


Chief John J. Bolgar
New Baltimore Police Department



MARK A. HACKEL

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

Kent B. Lagerquist
UNDERSHERIFF

February 21, 2008

Macomb County Board of Commissioners
One South Main Street 9th Floor
Mount Clemens, MI 48043

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing to strongly urge you to continue supporting the Forensic Nurse Examiner Program (FNEP). This program and the dedicated staff have demonstrated over the past several years to be an invaluable asset to the Macomb County Sheriff's Office and to the community we serve. As the Lieutenant of the Macomb County Sheriff Department Detective Bureau, I have supervised numerous cases involving criminal sexual conduct allegations. Before the program was implemented, many cases were lost in court due to a lack of evidence or evidence collected improperly in an emergency room setting. Since the program's inception, I have seen a significant increase in the quality of evidence that is collected by the trained Forensic Nurses. Because of the efforts put forth by the FNEP, we are able to obtain the collection of evidence on adult and child victims, suspect exams and homicide cases. The FNEP was a valuable asset in both the Grant and Kukla homicide cases. The trained nurses collected trace evidence from the victim's bodies, as well as the suspect exam in the Kukla case.

I am impressed by the quality of evidence collected by FNEP, and have noted an increase in guilty pleas and convictions since the program began. Officers investigating CSC cases are relieved to be able to access the FNE program day or night knowing the nurse will conduct the exam immediately and thoroughly. The nurses are also forthcoming with information they obtain during the course of the exam which can expedite the investigation. The evidence collected as well as the documentation of the exam are available immediately following the exam, which has reduced man hours and hassles of needing search warrants to obtain that information as was the case prior to FNEP.

In addition, because of the quality of care provided to the victims by the Forensics Nurses, the victims are more confident in the entire judicial system. Victims are more willing to cooperate and follow through with their complaints than in the past.

I appreciate this opportunity to express my thoughts regarding the valuable service this program offers the Macomb County Sheriff's Department and the community as well. Again, I urge for its continued support by the Board of Commissioners.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "L. Elizabeth Warga".

D/Lt. Elizabeth Warga
Macomb County Sheriff's Office



WARREN POLICE DEPARTMENT

29900 CIVIC CENTER BLVD.
WARREN, MI 48093
(586) 574-4700
FAX (586) 574-4862
www.cityofwarren.org

February 29, 2008

Macomb County Board of Commissioners
One South Main
Mt. Clemens, MI 48043

Dear Commissioners:

The Warren Police Department has benefited greatly from the services offered by the Forensic Nurse Examiner Program (FNEP). Over the past year, the Warren Police Department utilized the services of the FNEP for 36 cases involving criminal sexual conduct and child abuse/neglect.

The FNEP has been critical to the investigation, prosecution and conviction of sexual assault cases. That program has greatly reduced the trauma experienced by sexual assault victims. The FNEP has been instrumental in the interview process of sexual assault victims and has also provided skilled collection of evidence and expert witness testimony in the Court System.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize that the value of the FNEP is immeasurable to the Warren Police Department and the citizens of the City of Warren.

Sincerely,

Jere Green
Deputy Police Commissioner

JG/DB/dd

February 19, 2008

Macomb County Board of Commissioners
One South Main Street 9th Floor
Mount Clemens, MI 48043

Dear Commissioners:

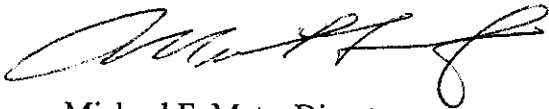
I am writing this letter to inform you of our continued partnership with Turning Point's Forensic Nurse Program (FNEP). Last year we once again co-sponsored several trainings with the FNEP and already have more planned for this year. These trainings are hosted at the Macomb Community College Criminal Justice Training Center.

This partnership has been a success for both the FNEP and us as we are able to help increase the number of law enforcement participants and help share in some training costs. This year, so far, we have been able to provide training to over 30 Macomb County police officers, with more training scheduled in the coming months. The FNEP lectures at our basic and advanced evidence technician classes and our advanced detective trainings. In exchange we provide free training for their nurses that is relevant to their work in the medical forensic arena. We feel this not only improves their forensic skills, but also our relationships together that will continue to benefit the community.

Again, this partnership has been beneficial to both law enforcement and the medical professions to help us both understand the difficult roles and challenges that each discipline goes through. In turn, this relationship has helped to bridge the gap between our disciplines which enables us to provide a more comprehensive service to our county.

Sincerely,

MACOMB COMMUNITY COLLEGE



Michael F. Metz, Director
Public Service Institute

February 22, 2008

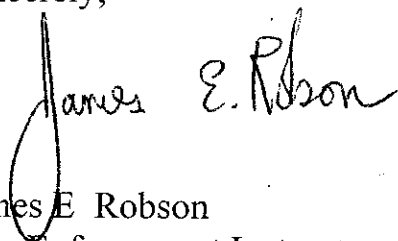
Macomb County Board of Commissioners
One South Main Street, 9th floor
Mt. Clemens, MI 48034

RE: Turning Point Inc/ Forensic Nurse examiner

Dear Sir or Madame:

Please be advised that I am strongly supportive of the Forensic Nurse Examiner Program. For the past four years members of the Forensic Nurse Examiner Program have conducted very meaningful and informative Forensic presentations to the law enforcement students here at Center Line Public Schools. By the end of the 2007-2008 school year, more than 250 law enforcement students will have benefited from these outstanding presentations. It is my hope that the Forensic Nurse Examiner Program will continue to serve the citizens of Macomb County for many years to come.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James E. Robson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

James E Robson
Law Enforcement Instructor
Center Line Public School
26300 Arsenal Ave.
Centerline MI 48015
1 586-510-2100



HENRY FORD MACOMB HOSPITALS

15855 Nineteen Mile Road
Clinton Township, Michigan 48038
(586) 263.2300

April 8, 2008

To whom it may concern:

I would like to express how grateful I am that we have the opportunity to spend time with the fine people associated with the Turning Point organization. Being an Emergency Medicine physician I can appreciate the great importance of being competent at the sexual assault exam. I am also familiar with the degree of compassion that must go along with the care of these individuals. The SANE nurses are so highly competent at these skills. Their program is an asset to our Emergency Medicine residency program as we send all 20 of our residents to learn everything they will about the sexual assault exam from the SANE nurses. I have heard nothing but great things from my residents with regards to this program and support them without reservation. Please contact me with any questions. Thank you.

Jennifer Stevenson DO
Program Director, EM Residency
Henry Ford Hospital Macomb
Clinton Township, MI

RECYCLABLE PAPER

RESOLUTION NO. _____

MEETING DATE: _____

AGENDA ITEM: _____

MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN

RESOLUTION TO: Receive and file a presentation by MSU Extension regarding fertilizer

INTRODUCED BY: Commissioner Philis DeSaele, Chairperson, Health Services Committee

A representative from MSU Extension will provide information regarding phosphorous in fertilizer.

Health Services --- April 10, 2008

Linda Chalker-Scott, Ph.D., Extension Horticulturist and Associate Professor,
Puyallup Research and Extension Center, Washington State University

The Myth of Phosphate Fertilizer:

"Phosphate fertilizers will stimulate root growth of transplanted trees and shrubs"

This commonly spread myth originates from the legitimate addition of phosphorus to agricultural fields. Phosphorus is one of the inorganic macronutrients needed by all plants for the manufacture of phosphate-containing nucleic acids, ATP and membrane lipids. Soils that have been heavily used for agricultural crops are often deficient in phosphorus, as are acid sandy and granitic soils. In landscaped urban soils, however, phosphorus is rarely deficient and the misapplication of this element can have serious repercussions on the plant, the soil environment, and adjoining watersheds.

When an element is limiting in the soil, plant growth slows. This phenomenon is called environmental dormancy. When the deficient element is added, the environmental constraint is lifted and plant growth resumes at the normal rate if nothing else is limiting. Somehow the observation of growth *restoration* was interpreted as growth *stimulation* (i.e. a growth rate greater than normal) and hence fertilizers are often regarded as miraculous compounds (just look at the names of some of them!).

One of the classic symptoms of phosphorus deficiency is reddening of the leaves. Unfortunately, many environmental stresses also induce foliar reddening; examples include cold temperature, high light intensity, insect damage, and drought. Urban landscape plants are much more likely to experience one of these stresses than phosphate deficiency.

In contrast to phosphorus, nitrogen is much more likely to be limiting in urban landscapes. Nitrogen deficiency is characterized by overall leaf chlorosis. Among other things, the lack of nitrogen reduces the plant's ability to take up phosphorus. When nitrogen is restored to optimal levels, the plant's ability to scavenge phosphorus from the soil is markedly improved. It's important to realize that when nitrogen is deficient it does not logically follow that other nutrients must be deficient as well.

Because nitrogen is so often deficient in an actively growing landscape, the addition of ammonium nitrate usually restores shoot growth. Phosphate addition, on the other hand, often has no apparent effect (probably because it's generally not limiting in perennial landscapes. This observation has led landscapers and fertilizer manufacturers to claim that phosphorus stimulates root growth (there is no shoot growth, ergo it must be stimulating root growth). The unfortunate result of these assumptions is the mantra "nitrogen for shoots and phosphorus for roots." While there are no nitrogen toxicity symptoms *per se*, the same cannot be said for phosphate toxicity.

The result of phosphate overfertilizing is leaf chlorosis. Phosphorus is known to compete with iron and manganese uptake by roots, and deficiencies of these two metal micronutrients causes interveinal yellowing. It's my belief that many of the chlorotic shrubs we see in urban landscapes are suffering *indirect* iron (or manganese) deficiency from overapplication of phosphorus. Moreover, it has been experimentally demonstrated that high levels of phosphorus are detrimental to mycorrhizal health and lower the rate of mycorrhizal infection of root systems. This mutually beneficial relationship between the fungus and the plant roots allows the plant to more effectively explore the soil environment and extract needed nutrients. In the absence of mycorrhizae, the plant must expend more energy growing additional roots and root hairs to accomplish the same task.

In addition to harming beneficial soil organisms, excess phosphate will eventually find its way into waterways. Unlike urban landscapes, aquatic plants are most often limited by phosphate and the addition of phosphate will induce algal blooms (eutrophication). Such blooms are always followed by increased

bacterial activity, resulting in lowered oxygen levels and the eventual death of fish and other animals. As green industry professionals, it is incumbent upon us to recognize that excessive use of phosphorus in landscapes is a resource-wasteful, ecosystem-damaging practice.

Bottom line:

- Maintain organic material (mulch) on landscapes; this provides a slow release of phosphorus and other needed macro- and micronutrients over time.
- Don't use phosphate fertilizer when transplanting; in most cases ammonium nitrate fertilizer is adequate.
- If you have a nutrient deficiency that is not relieved by nitrogen addition, try a foliar application of likely nutrients and see if the symptoms are alleviated. This prevents excessive addition of mineral nutrients to the soil.

For more information, please visit Dr. Chalker-Scott's web page at <http://www.theinformedgardener.com>.

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Phosphate fertilizers & water pollution

Phosphates are a major source of pollution in lakes and streams, and high phosphate levels support over-production of algae and water weeds. However, many of us have misconceptions regarding the source of polluting phosphates, and many homeowners unknowingly contribute to the problem.

Lawn and Garden fertilizers often are implicated as the major source of phosphate pollution. However, research clearly demonstrates that with proper application, fertilizer does not pollute. When phosphates are applied to soils, they quickly bind to soil particles, much like a magnet picks up paper clips. Soil-bound phosphates contribute to pollution only when soil erosion occurs. Research studies found little or no difference in the phosphate content of storm runoff from lawn fertilizers with and without phosphate.

Problems arise, however, when fertilizer is over-spread or spilled onto hard surfaces like streets, driveways and sidewalks. Here, the phosphate washes with rain through the storm drains into lakes and rivers.

Likewise, grass clippings and leaves that fall on hard surfaces release their phosphorous into water sources. Research studies indicate that 80 percent of the phosphorous from urban settings comes from lawn clippings and leaves that end up in street gutters. While a few grass clippings mowed into the street look rather innocent, collectively they have a major impact on our water quality. Using a mulching lawn mower to keep lawn clippings on your lawn is especially useful.

Another important source of phosphate pollution comes from soil erosion caused by water

or wind. When soil moves, it takes the soil-bound phosphates with it. Construction sites and sparsely vegetated ground also cause erosion.

You can take an active part in protecting Colorado's water quality by keeping fertilizers, leaves and grass clippings off streets and driveways. Prevent soil erosion by planting slopes with grass or other plants. We all have a part in protecting our water, one of Colorado's most valuable resources!

For more information, see the following Colorado State Extension fact sheet(s).

- Soil, Water and Plant Testing
- Lawn Care
- Composting Yard Waste
- Organic Fertilizers
- Xeriscaping: Ground Cover Plants
- Ornamental Grasses
- Xeriscaping: Retrofit Your Yard
- Vegetable Garden: Soil Management and Fertilization

Tell us what you think!

Do you have a question? Try [AnswerLink!](#)

Updated Tuesday, September 25, 2007



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Extension [Click here to email the Extension Web Manager](#)



Turf Tips

Fertilizing Home Lawns to Preserve Water Quality

P.E. Rieke and G.T. Lyman,
Department of Crop and Soil Sciences, Michigan State University



ORNAMENTALS TEAM

The first step in developing a fertilizer program for your lawn is to identify the objectives for the lawn area on your property. Homeowners demand a wide range of functions from their lawns. Many property owners desire a formal appearance with the lawn providing a uniform and manicured setting. Others may utilize their lawns as highly trafficked play areas, while others are interested in as little maintenance as possible to provide a reliable and stable surface. Carefully consider the function for your lawn along with the growing conditions on your property, and then set realistic objectives for your lawn. The fertilizer programs described below are structured into three levels of maintenance—low, medium and high. Choose the level of maintenance that will best fit the level of input you want to dedicate to your lawn area and also achieve your objectives.

All property owners should understand the environmental considerations of their lawn maintenance activities. Fertilizers can be used in a manner that will minimize the potential for off-site movement. Properly fertilized turfgrasses can provide an excellent filter for environmental contaminants, but excessive, poorly timed or misapplied fertilizers have the potential for off-site movement resulting in degraded water resources. Of particular concern are fertilizer particles that land on impervious surfaces such as driveways and sidewalks. These materials are likely to run off in rainwater and be carried downstream. Be aggressive in sweeping these particles back into the lawn area where they will be utilized. Homes located in urban areas with curb and gutter systems that are connected to storm water drainage systems should consider themselves connected to surface water resources via the storm water handling system. Sensitive sites such as waterfront properties should refer to Turf Tips E11TURF, "Maintaining Waterfront Turf" for special instructions.

The three main components of turf fertilizers are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) (potash). A fertilizer labeled 20-5-15 contains 20 percent nitrogen, 5 percent phosphorus and 15 percent potash by weight. The importance of each of these components is discussed individually below.

Macomb MSU Extension
VerKuilen Building-Suite 12
21885 Dunham
Clinton Township, MI 48036
(586) 469-5180 Fax: (586) 469-6948

Soil Testing

Knowing the conditions of your soil is one of the most important factors in growing a healthy lawn. Your MSU Extension office can instruct you on how to conduct a soil test through the MSU Plant and Soil Nutrient Laboratory.

Components of a Fertility Program

Nitrogen

Nitrogen is an essential nutrient for all plant growth and is available in many forms from garden centers or professional lawn care services. To successfully meet the objectives of most lawn areas, annual applications of nitrogen are required. The total amount of nitrogen required each season will vary, depending on the desired level of maintenance and the growing conditions on your property. Recommendations for the amount of nitrogen and time of application for each maintenance level (low, medium, high) are listed below in the timing chart.

High maintenance situations are those where a high quality, uniform, dense lawn or athletic field is desired and an irrigation system is available. The primary turfgrass species used in this situation is Kentucky bluegrass. The medium maintenance situation is for most general lawn or athletic field areas where no supplemental irrigation will be applied, but the intention is to optimize turf growth for quality, density or playing conditions. The low maintenance situation is intended for lawn areas where the lowest level of input to maintain turfgrasses for a stable surface is desired.

Please consider the environmental responsibility of applying nitrogen to your lawn. Nitrogen is easily dissolved in water. When too much nitrogen is available for turfgrass plants to consume and excessive water is present, nitrogen can move away from the lawn and into water resources. This situation can be easily avoided by following these suggestions.

- Do not apply more than 1 pound of nitrogen to 1,000 square feet of lawn per application.

In general, the recommendations located on lawn fertilizer bags are designed to apply the desired amount — 1 pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of lawn. For example, if a bag of fertilizer lists that it will cover 5,000 square feet of lawn, it will deliver approximately 5 pounds of nitrogen to that area.

Follow the bag directions and don't overapply.

MICHIGAN STATE
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■ Consider using slow-release forms of nitrogen.

Slow-release nitrogen fertilizers are designed to release nitrogen to the plants over a long period of time. Slow-release fertilizers include organic sources such as poultry manure or sewage sludge. Others include common nitrogen sources such as urea or ammonia nitrate that are coated with materials that release the nitrogen slowly over time. The portion of slow-release nitrogen available in the fertilizer product is listed as "water insoluble" nitrogen on the label.

Choose products with slow-release nitrogen to reduce the potential for off-site movement.

- Keep fertilizers off impervious surfaces. Sweep fertilizer particles from driveways and sidewalks back onto the lawn area. This will prevent them from moving downstream with rain water.

Phosphorus

Phosphorus is a common component in most turfgrass fertilizers. It is an important element for turf growth and is critical for establishment of new seedlings. Phosphorus levels in soil are stable, and most Michigan soils have adequate phosphorus levels and therefore may not need continual applications of phosphorus. A soil test will reveal the amount needed annually on your lawn. Phosphorus is a primary water quality concern in Michigan. Phosphorus applied to lawns is quickly bound to soil particles after the fertilizer has been adequately watered into the lawn. It is important to sweep these fertilizer particles from impervious surfaces to reduce the potential for them to move away from lawn areas. Sensitive lawn sites adjacent to lakes, streams and ponds should use no-phosphorus fertilizers when soil levels for lawns are adequate.

Potassium

Potassium is also a primary turfgrass fertilizer element. It is usually applied in quantities ranging from 50 to 100 percent of the nitrogen rate at each application. Potassium levels in

soil are relatively stable. A soil test will reveal the amount needed annually on your lawn. Levels below 120 pounds of K per acre are low for lawn turf; soils with levels above 250 pounds of K per acre need no additional potassium. Potassium is not regarded as a major water quality concern.

Putting Your Program Together

Identify the objectives for your lawn and choose the nitrogen fertility program from the chart below that will best fit your objectives. Phosphorus and potassium should be added to the program on the basis of soil test information.

Once you have picked the level of maintenance and quality for your lawn, you can target the application time for the most effective use of the nutrients. The application times listed in the table take advantage of late fall fertility. Research at Michigan State University has demonstrated several benefits for late fall nitrogen applications. During this time of year, the top growth of the plant slows down as the temperatures cool, but root growth continues to be active. Fertilizing at this time of year will enhance the root growth and enable the plant to store additional carbohydrates. These reserves provide vigorous spring green-up, allowing the traditional early spring fertilizer applications to be delayed. This adjustment helps limit the heavy top growth usually associated with early spring fertilizer applications. Environmental studies at MSU reveal that this late fall application does not pose an elevated risk to water quality. The application times listed in the table are general guidelines for the mid-Michigan area. Adjustments can be made for growing conditions in northern or southern areas.

Special Considerations

You will need to adjust fertility for grasses grown in shady areas by reducing the overall nitrogen applied. The overall nitrogen applied can also be reduced by approximately 1 pound of N per 1,000 square feet when you return clippings to the turf.

Home Lawn Fertilization Timing Chart
Pounds of nitrogen per thousand square feet of lawn

Fertility Level	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Nov
Low 1-2# per year						1.0 and/or 1.0	
Medium 3# per year		1.0 or 1.0				1.0	1.0
High 4-6# per year		1.0 and/or 1.0		0.5-1.0	0.5-1.0	1.0	1.0



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Turf Tips

Maintaining Waterfront Turf to Preserve Water Quality

G.T. Lyman and P.E. Rieke,
Department of Crop and Soil Sciences, Michigan State University



ORNAMENTALS TEAM

Lawns adjacent to lakes, ponds, rivers or other surface water bodies should be regarded as sensitive areas.

Though these lawn areas can benefit the water by filtering runoff water and protecting against soil erosion, it is important to understand the potential for turf maintenance activities to affect water quality. Listed below are a few site characteristics and general management tips to consider that will reduce the potential for turf maintenance activities to affect water quality. For more details on mowing, fertilizing or irrigating your lawn, please refer to the fact sheets dedicated to each of these areas.

General Site Characteristics

■ What is the slope of the area?

The steeper the slope, the greater the potential for surface runoff of fertilizers. Light watering after fertilizer or pesticide applications will move the products into the thatch and root zone of the turf and reduce the potential for runoff into a lake, pond or stream.

■ What is the soil texture?

Water infiltration is slower on fine-textured soils (clays) than on coarse-textured soils (sands). Therefore, clays have greater potential for surface water movement to lakes and ponds.

Adjust your watering techniques to reduce excessive water movement from the lawn.

■ How fertile is the soil on your site?

A soil test is an effective tool to determine the phosphorus level of your soil. Phosphorus is a key contaminant of surface water. Adding phosphorus to lawns adjacent to surface water is not necessary if adequate levels already exist in the soil. Most soils in Michigan have adequate phosphorus levels for lawn turf. The MSU Extension office in your county can help you get a soil test done and interpret the results.

■ What protection is there from point sources of contamination?

A point source of contamination is an impact that can be directly linked to a source such as a malfunctioning septic field,

driveway/parking area drainage, pesticide/fertilizer storage losses, fuel tanks, etc. Protective measures for these items should be a priority.

Fertilizer Tips

Let's examine the classical nitrogen — phosphorus — potassium fertilizer mix and its potential impact on water quality. Nitrogen is the most soluble of these elements and therefore the most prone to leaching or runoff. It may enhance weed and algae growth that has detrimental effects on the quality of the water. Phosphorus has the greatest impact on aquatic weed growth and should be used on lawns adjacent to water only if need is determined by a soil test. Test the soil routinely! If the phosphorus level is above 20 for the Bray P-1 test, there is no need to add more phosphorus. An MSU aquatic expert estimates that 1 pound of phosphorus could support 775 pounds of algae growth. Phosphorus is not very soluble and is bound tightly to the soil. It usually enters the water attached to soil as a result of erosion. Therefore, prevent soil on your property from eroding into surface water. Potassium movement and impact are minimal and not considered a routine problem.

- Make a 5- to 10-foot buffer strip adjacent to any water body and apply minimal or no fertilizer to this strip.
- Use a zero phosphorus fertilizer if phosphorus levels are adequate.
- Use 1 to 4 pounds of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per year, depending on the quality of lawn you desire.
- Use no more than 1 pound per 1,000 square feet of nitrogen per application.
- Use lower nitrogen amounts for shaded areas.

- At least 25 to 35 percent of the nitrogen should be a slow-release form. Organic-based nitrogen fertilizers will provide slow release. Other types of fertilizers can be formulated to provide slow release of nitrogen. Check the labels.
- Don't apply fertilizer in the spring until 3 weeks after lawn green-up.
- A general fertilizer application sequence for high quality lawns would be May, early July, September and late October/early November.
- Pay attention to the labels! This is no place for the "if 5 pounds is good, 10 pounds would be better" approach.
- Never let fertilizer land directly in the water. Use a buffer strip adjacent to the water to safeguard your application. Use a drop spreader to control application near the buffer strip.
- Keep fertilizers off any concrete or asphalt surfaces. Rainwater could carry these materials into a drainage system that connects to surface water. Sweep or blow fertilizers off the hard surfaces back onto the lawn.
- Don't fill the spreader near the water. An accidental spill at this time could cause considerable impact.
- If you use a professional lawn care service, make certain its technicians are familiar with water protection techniques.

Mowing Tips

Proper mowing can produce healthier turf that can withstand more stress and pest pressure. Mow high and regularly. Raising the mowing height will enhance the quality and health of your lawn. A height of 2.5 to 3.5 inches is a general recommendation for most turf species. For best results, remove only one-third of the leaf blade at each mowing.

- Sharp mower blades provide a better cut and a healthier turf stand. Dull blades tear leaf blades and provide more sites for disease infection.
- Returning clippings to the turf can reduce the total need for fertilizer.

- Routine clipping removal from the lawn will reduce soil phosphorus levels over time. Take a soil test to monitor nutrient levels.
- Do not allow clippings to reach the water! This is like throwing fertilizer into the water and must be as diligently avoided.
- If clippings are composted on the property, make sure the enriched water that leaches from the pile cannot reach surface water.
- Do not refuel the mower near the water. An accidental spill could cause considerable impact.

Irrigation Tips

Many properties near lakes and ponds have the ability to irrigate. Take control of the sprinkler! Excessive moisture increases the potential to move nutrients out of the thatch and root zone of the turf and into the water. During periods of adequate rainfall, turn the irrigation system off!

The first rain or irrigation after a fertilizer or pesticide application is the most critical. Excessive water immediately after a fertilizer application raises the potential for these products to move in runoff water. The potential increases on properties with clay soils and steep slopes adjacent to the pond, lake or stream. A light watering after a fertilizer or pesticide application will move these products into the thatch and root zone. There the potential for them to move out of the soil profile and into surface water is significantly reduced.

Pesticide Use Tips

- Always follow label directions.
- Keep products off impervious surfaces such as driveways and sidewalks.
- Spot treat areas rather than use blanket treatments whenever possible.
- Establish a buffer strip adjacent to the water where no pesticides are applied.



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Phosphorus and Home Lawns

Dr. Kevin W. Frank
Department of Crop and Soil Sciences
Michigan State University



ORNAMENTALS TEAM

Water quality concerns

One of the primary contaminants of surface water in Michigan is phosphorus. The contribution of phosphorus from urban landscapes has been identified as a significant input for many watersheds in lower Michigan, including the Kalamazoo River, Grand River, Huron River, Clinton River and River Rouge. Reducing the loading of phosphorus from urban landscapes is a major concern for local communities as they strive to meet federally mandated water quality standards. Decision makers are using various computer models in an attempt to estimate which activities or land uses are adding phosphorus to surface waters.

Phosphorus movement from urban landscapes can be attributed to several sources, including the physical movement of soil or organic debris (tree leaves, grass clippings, animal waste), the leaching or runoff of phosphorus from the soil, and direct movement of phosphorus from fertilizer applied to impervious surfaces. Phosphorus movement that is not attributed to a specific activity or land use is often attributed to home lawn fertilizer applications.

Phosphorus applications

Phosphorus is an essential nutrient for plant growth and is routinely used as part of fertilization programs on home lawns. Home lawn fertilizer applications are primarily based on the application of nitrogen; phosphorus in most cases is applied according to the pre-determined ratio of nitrogen to phosphorus in the fertilizer. It is common for homeowners to apply phos-

phorus as a casual complement for nitrogen rather than use a soil test to judge phosphorus requirements. As a result, phosphorus is often applied when a soil test would recommend no application. Throughout many areas of Michigan, home lawns are grown on phosphorus-rich soils that do not require phosphorus fertilizer applications to maintain a healthy turf. Soil testing should be used to determine phosphorus needs for home lawns, and when soils test high for phosphorus, phosphorus-free fertilizers should be applied. Care should always be taken when applying fertilizers to keep fertilizer particles on the turf. If particles end up on sidewalks or streets, take the time to sweep them back into the turf. Fertilizer applications near surface water should be avoided. Maintain a 5- to 10-foot buffer strip where fertilizer applications are avoided so as to minimize the potential for any direct application of fertilizer to the water.

Selecting a fertilizer

The fertilizer analysis refers to the percentage by weight of nutrients in a bag of fertilizer. The analysis is listed on the bag, usually on the front of the package. The first number represents nitrogen, the second is phosphorus (expressed as P_2O_5), and the third, potassium (expressed as K_2O).

Sample analysis: 20 (N) – 5 (P_2O_5) – 10 (K_2O).

Because of water quality concerns over phosphorus concentrations in surface waters, many communities have instituted partial or complete bans on applying phosphorus-containing fertilizers to home lawns.

Phosphorus ordinances may result in confusion for homeowners as they try to select fertilizer products for home lawns. Generally, it is difficult to buy phosphorus-free fertilizers from retail outlets. Often the only fertilizers available that satisfy the zero phosphorus requirement, are fast-release nitrogen fertilizers such as urea (46-0-0). Such fertilizers can be very effective when used properly. For homeowners, however, these products may not be the best choice. Fast-release nitrogen fertilizers are readily soluble in water and have potential to leach to groundwater, especially if applied at high rates. Another potential problem with applying fast-release fertilizers is that they produce excessive amounts of top growth, often at the expense of root growth. Fast-release fertilizers also have the potential for burning turfgrass when applied at high rates or at high temperatures, or when they are not watered in. For most homeowners, using fast-release nitrogen fertilizers for lawn fertilization is not recommended.

Another option when phosphorus fertilizer reduction is being considered is to use a percentage value to determine whether a particular fertilizer is acceptable. For example, let's say that the local township determines that 3 percent phosphorus (P_2O_5) by weight in the fertilizer bag is an acceptable percentage for reducing the amount of phosphorus applied to lawns. Following this guideline, fertilizers with nitrogen to phosphorus ratios of 28:3 and 4:3 would both be acceptable. Fertilizer applications to home lawns are usually based on applying approximately 1 pound of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet (1 lb. N/1000

ft.²). If the 28:3 fertilizer is used, there would be 0.05 lb. phosphorus/1000 ft.² applied. If the 4:3 fertilizer is used, there would be 0.33 lb. phosphorus/1000 ft.² applied. Establishing a guideline for selecting fertilizers based on the percent of phosphorus contained in the fertilizer will not necessarily result in reducing the amount of phosphorus applied to home lawns.

An alternative to phosphorus-free or percentage-based fertilizer recommendations is to use nitrogen to phosphorus ratios (N:P). For example, the local township decides that a 5:1 ratio of nitrogen to phosphorus is an acceptable ratio to reduce phosphorus fertilizer applications. Using this guideline, the 28:3 fertilizer would be acceptable, but the 4:3 fertilizer would not. Using ratio guidelines is preferred to using percentages to determine the acceptability of a particular fertilizer. The difficult job is to determine what the appropriate ratio should be.

Phosphorus fertilization tips

1. Soil test to determine if phosphorus applications are necessary
2. Keep fertilizer particles on the turf. If particles end up on paved areas such as sidewalks or streets, take the time to sweep them back into the turf.
3. Maintain a 5- to 10-foot buffer strip around surface waters to avoid direct application of fertilizers to the water.



Turf Tips

Integrated Pest Management for Home Lawns

G.T. Lyman

Department of Crop and Soil Sciences, Michigan State University



ORNAMENTALS TEAM

Integrated pest management (IPM) is a system of managing pests by using a variety of control methods. For turfgrass management, the system is designed to optimize conditions for healthy plant growth because a healthy and vigorously growing lawn can tolerate a higher degree of pest pressure. In general, the techniques used to control pests in an IPM system include the use of pest-resistant turf varieties; cultural techniques such as proper mowing, fertilization, irrigation and cultivation practices; and the judicious use of pesticides. An integrated pest management system does not exclude the use of pesticides. Instead, the use of a variety of cultural controls reduces the need for pesticide products and makes their use more efficient.

There are five general steps involved in an IPM system:

1. Scouting for pest activity

Simply walking through your lawn with some regularity and looking for irregularities will help you spot pest problems early. This activity is routine for people who mow their own lawns because they have the opportunity to notice problem areas in a timely fashion. Identifying "hot spots" in the lawn where damage repeatedly occurs is useful in recognizing when pests are becoming active.

2. Pest identification

Correctly identifying the cause of a turfgrass problem area is one of the foundations of proper pest management. There are numerous causes of "brown turf," and many of them can be attributed to site conditions and weather patterns rather than a specific pest. Successful identification of the cause of a problem ensures that appropriate control measures are used.

3. Determine threshold for pest damage

Determining acceptable thresholds for pest damage is a crucial step in the IPM process. The threshold is the point where a pest population exceeds tolerable levels and unacceptable damage will occur if no action is

taken. Damage to lawn turf includes the physical damage caused by insect and disease organisms and intrusion by weed

plants into the lawn. Damage reduces the quality of the lawn, but the level of quality is determined by the homeowners based on their use or desires for the lawn.

People who desire a formal appearance for their lawns are likely to have different quality standards than those who use their lawns for soccer fields. It is important to match the quality standards with your site conditions so reasonable pest management strategies can be identified.

From a biological perspective, the population levels that cause turf damage vary with the pests involved. For instance, the presence of a few white grubs, some disease activity or a few weeds may not mean unacceptable levels of damage will occur. Furthermore, trying to eliminate all pests from your lawn is extremely difficult, short-lived and not an environmentally responsible goal. Site conditions, time of year, use of the lawn and the desired quality all need to be considered when making a pest control decision.

4. Choosing a control

When a turf pest problem has been identified, choose a control that will promote the long-term goals of the site. Several cultural controls are discussed in the next section. If weed, insect or disease problems are present because of soil compaction, poor drainage, improper mowing, poor irrigation or improper turf species planted at the site, correcting these problems will ultimately lead to long-term satisfaction.

5. Evaluating results

This step is intended to measure the effectiveness of the pest management treatment chosen. For instance, if you adjust your watering schedule to relieve the damage of necrotic ring spot, the turf should be monitored to determine if the treatment is providing satisfactory results.

Pest Control Techniques — Choosing the Proper Grass Species

Four major turfgrass species are appropriate for use in Michigan: Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue and the fine fescues (red, slender, chewings and hard fescue). Many varieties are available within each of these species. Each species differs in its ability to adapt and thrive in the site conditions and in its tolerance of disease and insect pressure. Refer to your local MSU Extension office or lawn care professionals for varieties that are best adapted to your conditions. Certain varieties are known to tolerate specific diseases and others have been enhanced with an endophyte (fungus) that allows the plant to resist insect feeding. Generally, planting a blend of three varieties of a turf species will provide better results than planting only one variety.

Cultural Control Techniques — Fertilization

Proper fertilization has a direct influence on the ability of a lawn to tolerate pest pressure. A lawn that is limited in nutrition will be more susceptible to weed invasion and insect damage than a lawn with adequate fertility. The most important nutrients for turf are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (potash). Nitrogen should be applied in the range of 1 to 5 pounds per 1,000 square feet per year, depending on the species, desired quality level and site conditions. (Refer to Turf Tips E05TURF, "Fertilizing Home Lawns" for more directions.) Phosphorus and potassium levels of your soil can be determined through a soil test. The soil test report offers recommendations for phosphorus and potassium additions to your lawn.

Cultural Control Techniques — Mowing

Short mowing scalps the turf and causes significant damage. Mowing height recommendations have steadily moved upward in recent years. Kentucky bluegrass can tolerate lower mowing, but a general mowing height of between 2.5 and 3.5 inches is recommended. Grass will be better able to compete with weeds and tolerate drought stress at a higher mowing height. In addition, try not to remove more than one-third of the leaf surface at any one mowing. Accomplish this by using higher mowing heights and regular mowing

cycles. Leave the clippings on the lawn. Clippings degrade quickly and will recycle their nutrients to the soil. This decreases the overall fertilizer requirements. Keep the mower blades sharp. A dull blade will tear the grass leaves, leaving wounds that provide sites for disease infection. (See Turf Tips E13TURF, "Mowing Lawn Turf" for more guidance.)

Cultural Control Techniques — Watering

Lawns that do not have irrigation go dormant by ceasing growth and turning brown during summer drought periods. The dormancy response is a natural process in cool-season turfgrasses, and growth will resume when conditions are more appropriate. Irrigation during drought periods can prevent dormancy and, when done correctly, alleviate certain disease and insect damage. Research indicates that light, frequent applications of water allow the turf to tolerate more pressure from necrotic ring spot and root-feeding grubs. In general, lawn turf will require 1 inch of water per week. This amount needs to be adjusted up or down depending on weather conditions. Rather than applying this amount once per week, apply the water in smaller amounts more frequently during the week. Avoid watering during nighttime hours. Disease activity is promoted when the leaves are wet for extended periods. Apply water in the morning or afternoon during the heat of the day.

Pesticide Application Tips

Pesticide use can be reduced by following appropriate cultural techniques, but it may be necessary from time to time to meet the quality objective you set for your lawn. These products are quite effective when pest levels are excessive. When using a pesticide, always read the label and carefully follow the instructions. Be prudent when mixing the product in your sprayer or spreader — this is when you are most likely to be exposed. Spot treat when possible. Blanket treatments should be used only when the pest occurs throughout the lawn. For instance, treating the whole lawn for grubs may be unnecessary if they are damaging only one area of the lawn, and using a weed-and-feed product is unnecessary if the lawn is relatively weed free. Keep pesticides and fertilizers on the turf and away from hard surfaces such as driveways and sidewalks, where they are free to move with flowing water.



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Turf Tips

Irrigation Practices to Preserve Water Quality

G.T. Lyman, P.E. Rieke & J.M. Vargas Jr.

Departments of Crop and Soil Sciences and Plant Pathology, Michigan State University



ORNAMENTALS TEAM

Watering the lawn is a necessary activity for many homeowners who desire a high quality turf.

Correctly irrigating turf will ensure better density and growth that allows the turf to compete more effectively with weeds and reduce other pest problems. A healthy turf can offer outstanding protection of water resources by significantly reducing surface runoff and soil erosion and increasing the infiltration rate of water into the soil. The first watering after a fertilizer or pest control application is the most critical. Excessive water after application has the potential to move these products past the active plant growing zone in runoff or leachate. A light irrigation (0.2 inch) after application moves these products into the thatch and root zone, where they are intended to go. There the potential for them to move off the site is significantly reduced. Understanding a few basics of turf growth and the effects of supplemental irrigation can help determine the best approach for your property.

The major factors involved in proper irrigation are the desired level of maintenance, soil conditions, the water delivery system, weather conditions and the timing of water application.

Basics of Turfgrass Growth

The natural cycle for cool-season grasses found on Michigan lawns has two distinct growth peaks during the year. The first is in the spring, when growth increases rapidly following winter dormancy. Characteristic warming temperatures and abundant rainfall during this period promote vigorous growth. Depending on weather conditions, this first growth surge will peak during May or June. In July and August, weather patterns usually provide higher temperatures and low rainfall. The cool-season turfgrasses respond by reducing the amount of leaf and root growth. Extended hot and dry periods will cause the turf to go dormant (stops growth and turns brown). This is a natural process that allows the plant to survive these conditions. The crown of the plant (which is the critical grow-

ing point) remains alive, waiting for adequate water. Supplemental irrigation during this period can prevent dormancy and allow

the turf to remain green throughout the summer stress period. During late August through October, leaf growth increases as temperatures cool and rainfall is normally more available. Root growth increases during this period and continues into the fall while soil temperatures remain above freezing. The late summer/early fall period is considered the second growth peak of the season. Weather conditions each year determine the duration of the active or dormant periods.

Setting Goals

Setting objectives for your lawn and selecting the level of maintenance that you are willing to commit to are the first steps in determining your irrigation practices. If you desire a high quality lawn and have a reliable irrigation system, this goal will be easier to achieve. Medium- or low- maintenance lawns would not normally be irrigated, and dormancy during the hot, dry periods would be expected. Some homeowners welcome this dormancy as a relief from regular mowing! The amount of water involved in achieving a high quality turf will vary from year to year, depending on weather patterns. It is important to note that an abrupt change in watering practices from regular irrigation to no irrigation during the heat stress period might be harmful to the turf. Dormancy must be induced gradually to condition the grass plants to tolerate the onset of hot, dry conditions. The cost and availability of water in your area are other factors to consider when setting your irrigation goals.

Soil Type

The amount of water required by a lawn is influenced by the soil type. Sandy soils hold less water than loamy soils, so the turf dries out faster in sand. Low-volume, frequent applications ensure that excessive water doesn't move past the plant zone. Soils with more silt and clay or organic matter can hold more water per application. Compacted clay

soils do not accept water readily, however, and runoff can occur from sloping sites. The goal is to match the delivery rate of the irrigation system with the infiltration rate of the soil.

Amount and Timing of Irrigation

Generally, lawn turf requires 0.5 to 1.5 inches of water per week. The amount of water you apply will vary, depending on the weather conditions and rainfall. In periods of high temperatures coupled with full sun and high wind, lawns will require more water. It is important to note that the water can come from either rainfall or irrigation. Light, frequent applications of water are much more productive than heavy applications once a week. Remember that turf roots are naturally shorter during hot and dry weather, and water moved past the root zone is of no benefit. Research at Michigan State University also indicates that damage from certain turf diseases and insects is reduced when light, frequent (daily) irrigation is used rather than heavy, infrequent watering. That corresponds to 0.1 to 0.2 inch of water. Applying this amount could correspond to 10 to 60 minutes of irrigation, depending on the output of your system. The rate and pattern of delivery for your system can be measured by placing cans in the lawn throughout the irrigation pattern. Turn on the system for one hour and measure the amount collected. Use this information to determine how long it will take to provide the amount needed. An in-ground irrigation system is more expensive but will give better coverage and is easier to use than hose-end sprinklers. The best time of day for

watering is early afternoon just before the highest temperature period of the day. This takes advantage of the cooling effects of water. You should slightly increase the amount during periods of high temperatures and sustained wind to make up for evaporation.

Wrap It All Together Success

First, choose a level of quality or maintenance that is compatible with your objectives and choose a range of total water needed (0.5 to 1.5 inches per week). Pick a specific amount after making adjustments for weather and soil conditions. Then split that amount up into several light, frequent waterings. During dry, hot periods, this will be daily irrigation.

Be aware of poor distribution when irrigating during periods of high winds. Additional irrigation cycles may be needed to achieve adequate distribution and prevent dry spots. On sloping lawns, using shorter cycles with repetition will permit time for infiltration to occur and reduce the potential for runoff.

Finally, take control of the sprinkler! Coordinate the irrigation with rain and don't overload your lawn by irrigating in the rain. Install a rain override device on your irrigation system to prevent wasting water. During rainy periods, turn off a clock-controlled irrigation system. Remember that keeping the water where the turf can use it is the most efficient and environmentally sound program.



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RECYCLABLE PAPER

RESOLUTION NO. _____

MEETING DATE: _____

AGENDA ITEM: _____

MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN

RESOLUTION TO: Receive and file a presentation by Macomb Farm Bureau regarding fertilizer

INTRODUCED BY: Commissioner Philis DeSaele, Chairperson, Health Services Committee

Representatives from Macomb Farm Bureau will discuss their concern with regulating fertilizer.

Health Services --- April 10, 2008

RECYCLABLE PAPER

Official Resolution
Of The Board Of Commissioners
Macomb County, Michigan

**A Resolution to Urge the State Legislature to
Pass a Law Banning the Use of Fertilizer
Containing Phosphorous**

Commissioner Sarah Roberts,
On Behalf of the Board of Commissioners,
Offers the Following Resolution:

Whereas, Lake St. Clair and its tributaries are natural assets which enhance the environmental, recreational and economic resources of Macomb County; and

Whereas, this is the case for all the Great Lakes, of which Michigan has a greater length of shoreline than any other state; and

Whereas, Michigan's surface waters do not contain large amounts of natural phosphorous needed for aquatic plant growth; and

Whereas, Phosphorous is the nutrient that controls the amount of algae that grows in the Great Lakes in general and specifically Lake St. Clair; and

Whereas, the addition of man-made phosphorous to streams and lakes results in the excessive growth of aquatic plants and algae blooms; and

Whereas, the EPA has documented that the total amount of Phosphorous continues to increase in both Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie; and

Whereas, Macomb County Health Department's study, the Lake St. Clair Regional Monitoring Project, funded in part by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, documented that all streams within the study area exceeded the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's phosphorous criteria, with 93% of samples in the Belle, Black, Pine and minor river basins and 84% of samples in the Clinton River Basin showing levels above this standard; and

Whereas, phosphorous promotes aquatic plant growth in Lake St. Clair which hampers boating and recreational activity and causes economic loss to local businesses; and

Whereas, the site and odors that result from excess near shore vegetation significantly impacts property values throughout the county; and

Whereas, excessive algae and the resulting swings in dissolved oxygen concentrations in near shore areas lead to nuisance odors and unsightly dead vegetation on beaches, and

Whereas, excess phosphorous causes lakes to prematurely age (eutrophy) accelerating the natural shift from open water to a wetlands; and

Whereas, such adverse effects to the water resources of Macomb County and Michigan must be prevented;

Now Therefore Be It Resolved that the Macomb County Board of Commissioners encourages and urges the Michigan Legislature to pass a state law banning the use of fertilizers containing phosphorous.

Now Therefore Be It Resolved that a copy of this Resolution be provided to state representatives and senators representing Macomb County and ask that they introduce and support legislation to ban the use of fertilizers containing phosphorous. Further, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governor's office.

RECYCLABLE PAPER

RESOLUTION NO. _____

MEETING DATE: _____

AGENDA ITEM: _____

MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN

RESOLUTION TO: Receive and file a report of the Macomb County Water Quality Board

INTRODUCED BY: Commissioner Philis DeSaele, Chairperson, Health Services Committee

The Macomb County Water Quality Board met on March 11, 2008. A CD of presentations made at the February meeting regarding dredging of the Clinton River in the area of Mt. Clemens was seen. After discussion, the Board asked that a letter be sent to the Army Corps of Engineers stating their strong recommendation that hydraulic dredging be done whenever possible and other measures be taken to prevent resuspension of contaminants.

The Environmental Prosecutor presented a draft ordinance to "Ban Fertilizer Containing Phosphorus in Macomb County". The proposed ordinance was sent to the March meeting of the Health Services Committee.

Health Services --- April 10, 2008

RECYCLABLE PAPER

RESOLUTION NO. _____

FULL BOARD MEETING DATE: 4/17/08

AGENDA ITEM: _____

MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN

RESOLUTION TO receive and file the Status Report on the Prosecutor's Environmental Unit for March 2008, as submitted by Luanne Laemmerman

INTRODUCED BY: Philis DeSaele, Chairman, Health Services Committee

COMMITTEE/MEETING DATE
Health Services 4/10/08

PROSECUTOR'S ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT REPORT

Submitted by Luanne Laemmerman

March 2008

CIVIL CASES:

See table attached.

CRIMINAL CASES:

People v Flansburgh – 3/11/08, Defendant plead guilty to misdemeanor charge; restitution to Macomb County Lake/River Fund in the amount of \$1,000.

MEETINGS ATTENDED ON BEHALF OF COUNTY:

3/6/08 – Homeland Security Workshop in Lansing
3/11/08 – Environmental Awareness Training for Local Law Enforcement Presentation – Lansing area.
3/11/08 - Water Quality Board
3/12/08 – Observe Police Academy Environmental Awareness Training for Cadets
3/13/08 – Clinton River Watershed Annual Meeting
3/19/08 - Environmental Awareness Training for Local Law Enforcement Presentation – St. Clair County Community College.
3/20/08 – Lake St. Clair Conference
3/28/08 - Meeting with MCHD regarding outstanding SWIM cases.

Monthly Narrative: Continued work with MCHD to determine status of all outstanding SWIM team cases and developed actions for appropriate personnel.

Participated and presented Environmental Awareness Training in conjunction with MDEQ-OCI/Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police on statewide Environmental Awareness Training for Local Law Enforcement.

Continue attendance and assistance to Water Quality Board.

Continue coverage at District Court/general criminal docket.

Future Plan: Present Environmental Awareness Training in Macomb County on May 14, 2008. Continue preparation and tailoring training to Macomb County. Attend Prosecutor Bootcamp 4/7/08 – 4/11/08. Continue enforcement of outstanding SWIM team cases. Continue to explore ways to facilitate transfer of cases to Environmental Prosecutor. Continue to pursue designation as Special Asst. Attorney General with AG's office. Personally meet with Macomb County police chiefs to encourage environmental awareness and enforcement. Meet with City/Township Attorneys to coordinate enforcement and promotion of environmental cases. Participate in educational programs to facilitate healthy lawn care.

Macomb County Health Dept/EHS Open Cases

04/01/08

Date Referred to Prosecutor	Civil Division/Street	Violation	Issue/Status
3/28/05	Clinton Twp/ Cass Avenue	Section 3.1 & 3.4 Sewage Code	Sanitary waste plumbed to storm drain discovered 1/03 through dye test. Complaint filed 12/05. Order of Consent Judgment issued 12/19/05. No compliance with Order. Owner agreed to not use building, therefore no sanitary waste discharge. Letter to owner on 10/30/07 to pursue proper connection in order to avoid enforcement of Consent Order. Second letter to owner on 11/26 to contact Clinton Twp Water & Sewer Dept by 12/7 to avoid enforcement. Owner contacted Clinton Twp as directed. Continue to monitor compliance. MCPO contacted by owner's attorney.
3/10/04	Chesterfield/ 22 Mile Road	Section 3.1 & 3.4 Sewage Code	Positive dye (sewage to county drain). Complaint filed 3/18/04. No show/Bench warrant - recalled. Case dismissed by court in 2004 for lack of progress. Letter informing owner of responsibility sent 10/31/07. Owner applied for and received permit from MCHD in 12/07, but requires redesign due to house remodel. Meeting with owner on 1/23/08; owner signed agreement to complete repairs by 6/15/08 and to minimize water usage.
12/28/05	Fraser/ 14 Mile Rd	Section 3.1 & 3.4 Sewage Code	Failing septic system discovered during MCHD investigation. No compliance by property owner. Complaint filed 9/1/06. Order to show cause 9/25/06 - no show. Bench warrant 9/06. Numerous adjournments of hearings. Case dismissed by A. Jacklyn 6/13/07 - defendant allegedly complied with sewer connection/started work. MCHD confirmed that connection not made as of 10/24/07. House sold on 12/19/06 - no POS conducted because purchased through foreclosure. No direct discharge to storm sewer or drain. 30-day letter sent to new owner on 12/26/07; no compliance, formal citation sent by MCHD on 3/5/08.
2/15/06	Clinton Twp/ Elmway Rd	Section 3.1 & 3.4 Sewage Code	Illicit connection. Property transferred to new owner who paid sewer tap and frontage fees. Enforcement letters sent to property owner. Connection to sanitary sewer allegedly begun as of 7/2/07 according to A. Jacklyn. MCHD confirmed that a foundation repair permit was pulled in 3/07; home is unoccupied until foundation repaired. Certificate of occupancy to be withheld until home is connected to sanitary sewer. No action until owner applies for Certificate of Occupancy from Building Dept.
12/17/04	Lenox Twp/ Victoria	Section 3.1 & 3.4 Sewage Code	Failing septic field; citation 5/04. No direct threat of discharge to drain from improper septic field. No escalation of enforcement at this time. Request sent by MCPO on 11/19/07 for documentation of applications for financial assistance. Follow up letter sent on 1/9/08 indicating that repairs must be complete by 6/15/08 and to minimize water usage.
12/06	Washington Twp/ Wicklow Hill	Section 3.1 & 3.4 Sewage Code	Illicit connection. Enforcement letter sent 3/9/07. Hazard Abatement Affidavit extended to 6/30/07 - currently expired. [Owner] was informed that I would hold off filing a complaint if he made progress with MCHD and the installation of a new system. Owner had site consultation with MCHD on 11/21/07. Letter to owner on 12/12/07 to schedule installation of new system immediately. Follow up letter sent on 1/9/08 indicating that repairs must be complete by 6/15/08 and to minimize water usage. Owner signed agreement on 1/16/08 to complete repairs by 6/15/08 and to minimize water usage.
7/15/04	Lenox Twp/ 31 Mile Rd	Section 3.1 & 3.4 Sewage Code	Failing septic; citation 7/05; Consent Order 1/06 - repair to be complete by 6/06; no compliance; owner trying to get loan. Message left for owner to call Environmental Prosecutor on 10/31/07. No action by owner to date. Correspondence sent to owner on 1/8/08 to meet with MCHD and MCPO by 1/31/08 to develop schedule of compliance or enforce consent order. Agreement made on 1/24/08 with owner to complete repairs by 6/15/08 and to minimize water usage.

Macomb County Health Dept/EHS Open Cases

04/01/08

Date Referred to Prosecutor	Civil Division/Street	Violation	Issue/Status
1/07	Fraser/ Duncan Rd	Section 3.1 & 3.4 Sewage Code	Illicit connection found in 2004. Citation issued 10/05; Letter sent from MCPO to owner on 3/9/07 – no compliance. Left message for owner on 10/31/07 to contact MCHD by 11/2/07 to avoid legal action. Correspondence sent to owner on 1/7/08 to immediately pursue corrections by 1/14/08. No compliance; correspondence dated 1/28/08 directing owner to correct by 2/29/08. MCPO working with owner. Owner completed repairs. Case Closed.
3/07	Clinton Twp/ Little Rd	Section 3.1 & 3.4 Sewage Code	Malfunctioning septic system found 4/06. Citation sent 6/06. Hazard Abatement Affidavit necessary due to site conditions. Owner has failed to pursue final permitting. Letter sent from MCPO to owner on 3/9/07 – no compliance. Correspondence sent to owner on 1/7/08 to meet with MCHD and MCPO regarding options. Agreement made on 1/24/08 with Owner to complete repairs by 6/15/08 and to minimize water usage.
	Chesterfield Twp/ Fairchild	Section 3.1 & 3.4 Sewage Code	MCHD to manage file – house currently unoccupied; bank informed of standing violation.
8/14/07	Lenox	Section 3.1 & 3.4 Sewage Code	Failing septic; wastewater is discharging to the roadside ditch. Owner started excavating the new septic area, poor weather conditions = job stop. The area is now a pond like area, and is almost un-usable. Owner has not responded to letters regarding alternate septic installation locations. Enforcement letter sent 8/23/07. MCHD confirmed that home owned by the bank; no active discharge; MCHD sent notification letter to bank of standing violation on 12/21/07.
10/4/07	Park St/Shelby Twp	MCL 333.2455(1)	EMRAP discovered and investigated illegal discharge of waste oil through citizen complaint. Citation sent 10/4/07 including \$750 fine. MCPO assisted EMRAP with negotiations with violator's attorney. Violator to remove and dispose of contaminated soils in exchange for reduction in fine. Soil removed on 11/19/07 and stored on site pending analytical results. Landfill approval received on 12/28/07. Verification of soil disposal received 1/30/08. Case closed.

Key: bold text indicates latest activity.

RECYCLABLE PAPER

RESOLUTION NO. _____

MEETING DATE: _____

AGENDA ITEM: _____

MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN

RESOLUTION TO: Receive and file the Surface Water Improvement and Monitoring (SWIM) Team report for February 2008.

INTRODUCED BY: Commissioner Philis DeSaele, Chairperson, Health Services Committee

The February 2008 Surface Water Improvement and Monitoring (SWIM) Team report summarizes surface water monitoring, bathing beach monitoring, investigatory and educational activities of the SWIM Team for the month of February 2008.

COMMITTEE/MEETING DATE

Health Services – April 10, 2008

**MACOMB COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION
SURFACE WATER IMPROVEMENT AND MONITORING "SWIM" TEAM
MONTHLY REPORT FEBRUARY 2008**

Mission: Monitoring, educational, investigatory and enforcement activities toward achieving the goal of all Macomb County surface waters being in compliance with full body contact standards.

Surface Water Monitoring: 52 sampling locations were monitored this month for *E. coli* indicator bacteria. The monitoring for February 2008 indicates that 40 % of the sampling locations show improvement over the historical February data. See the attached data summary.

Bathing Beach Monitoring: Monitoring for the 2008-bathing season will resume in April.

SWIM Team Investigations:

	<u>February 2008</u>	<u>Year-To-Date</u>
Investigations Initiated	7	9
Cases Referred to Prosecutors Office	0	0
Investigations Resolved	2	4
Open Cases - 2008	5	
Open Cases from 2007	25	
Open Cases from 2006	8	
Open Cases from 2005	6	
Open Cases from 2004	7	
Open Cases from 2003	5	
Open Cases from 2002	0	
Open Cases from 2001	1	

*Investigations are initiated by citizen complaint, municipal referral or as an outcome of water quality monitoring results.

Education and Public Information:

Sixteen Water Quality and Household Hazardous Waste Presentations were given to 470 students at the following locations:

2 nd Grade	Crescentwood Elementary	Eastpointe
3 RD Grade	Pleasantview Elementary	Eastpointe
4 th Grade	Woodland Elementary	Eastpointe
6 th Grade	Edison Elementary	Fraser
4 th -6 th Grade	Kaiser Elementary	Roseville
6 th Grade	Huron Academy	Sterling Heights

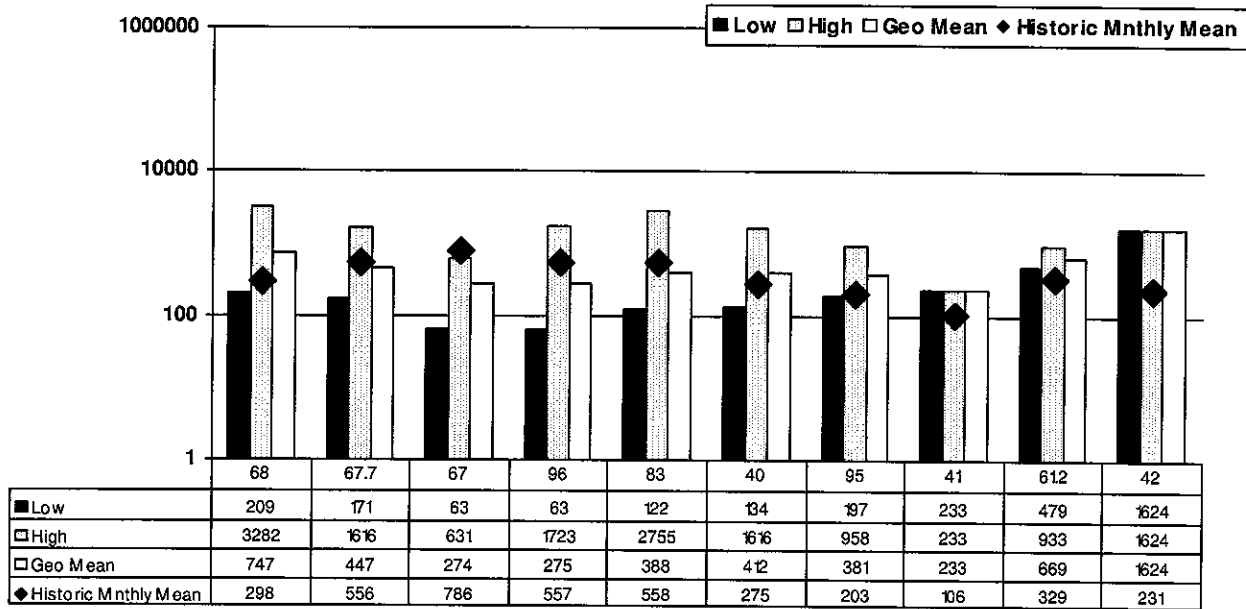
**MACOMB COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION
SURFACE WATER IMPROVEMENT AND MONITORING "SWIM" TEAM
MONTHLY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 2008**

SWIM TEAM INVESTIGATIONS

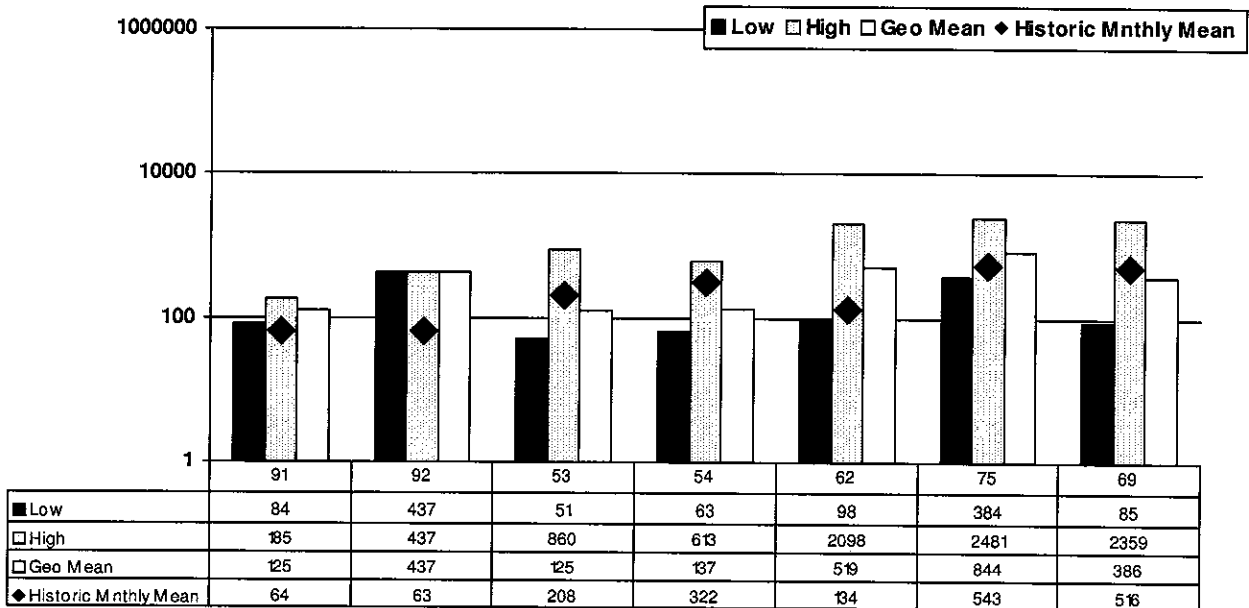
<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Feb-08 Investigations Initiated</u>	<u>Feb-08 Year To Date</u>
Armada Township	0	1
Armada Village	0	0
Bruce	0	0
Center Line	0	0
Chesterfield	0	0
Clinton	2	2
Eastpointe	0	0
Fraser	0	0
Harrison	0	0
Lenox	0	0
Macomb	0	0
Memphis	0	0
Mount Clemens	0	0
New Baltimore	0	0
New Haven	0	0
Ray	0	0
Richmond Township	1	1
Richmond City	0	0
Romeo	0	0
Roseville	0	0
St. Clair Shores	0	0
Shelby	2	3
Sterling Heights	1	1
Utica	1	1
Warren	0	0
Washington	0	0
Total #	7	9

**Macomb County Health Department
Environmental Health Services Division
Monthly Compare Results
2/1/2008 -2/29/2008**

Clinton River Main Branch Watershed-EAST

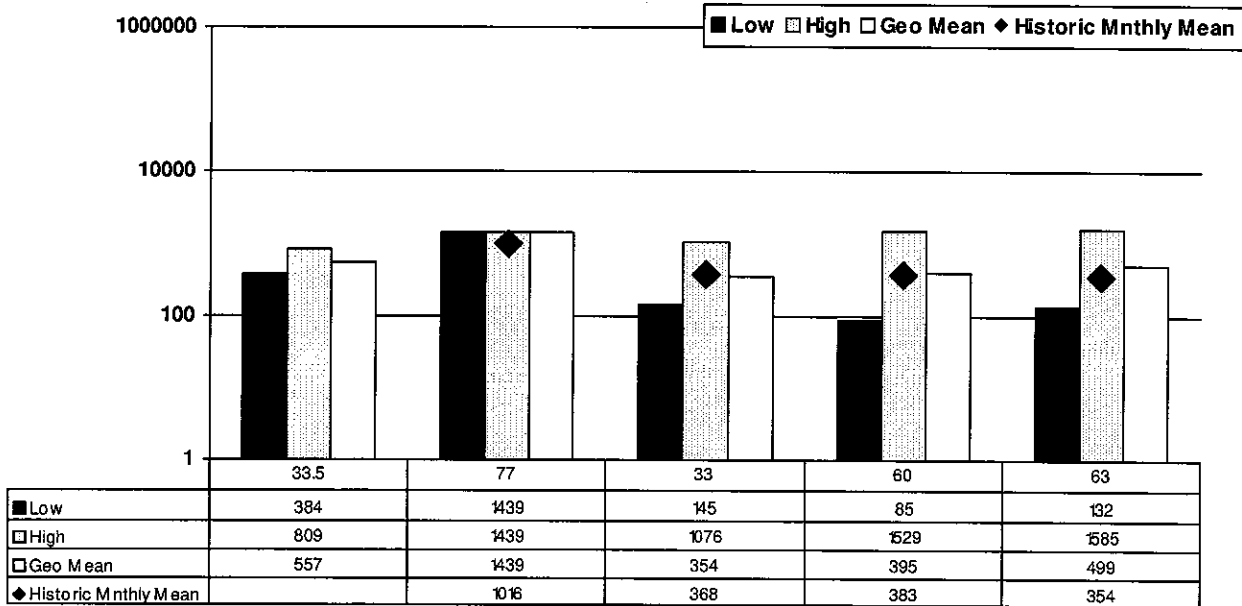


Clinton River Main Branch Watershed-WEST

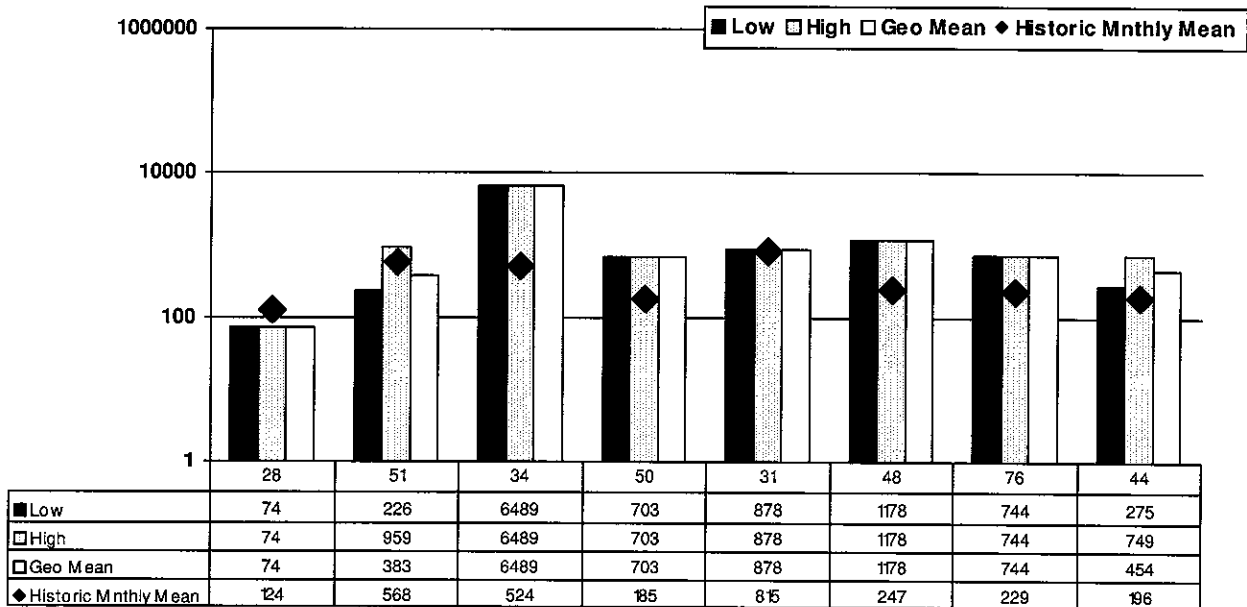


**Macomb County Health Department
Environmental Health Services Division
Monthly Compare Results
2/1/2008 -2/29/2008**

Clinton River Middle Branch Watershed

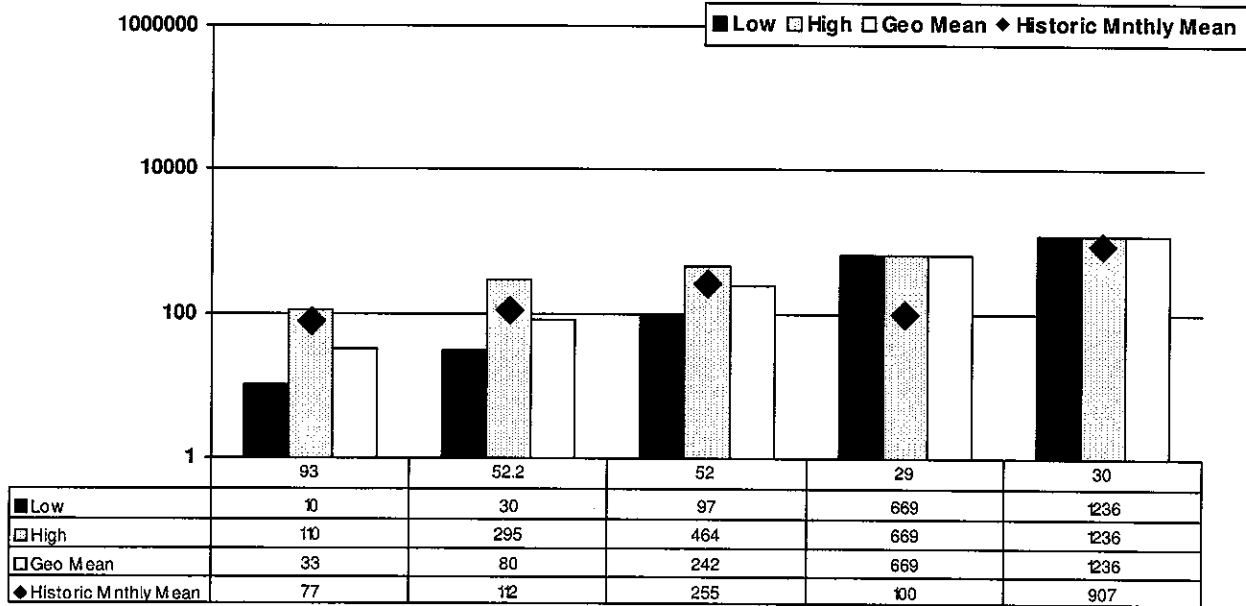


Clinton River North Branch Watershed-EAST

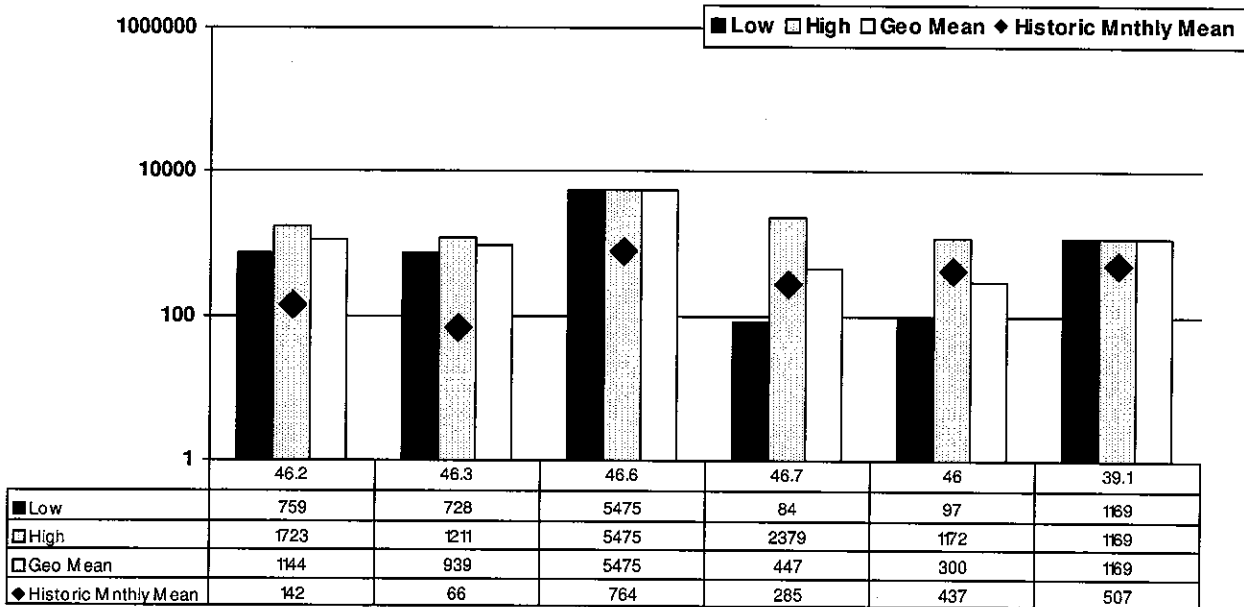


**Macomb County Health Department
Environmental Health Services Division
Monthly Compare Results
2/1/2008 -2/29/2008**

Clinton River North Branch Watershed-WEST

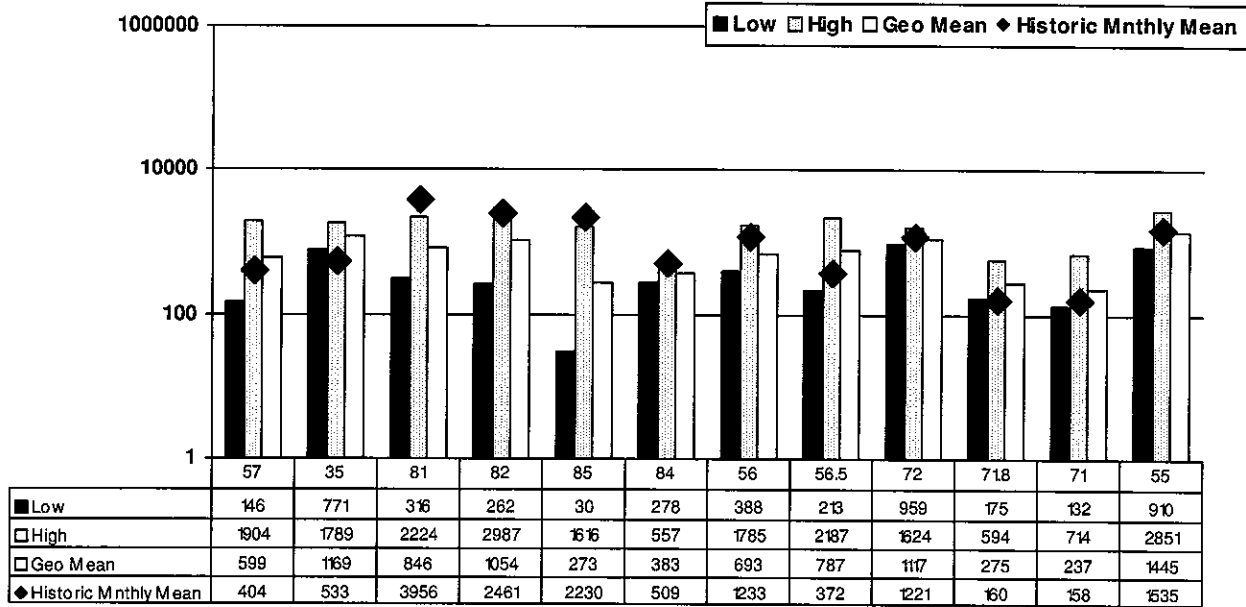


Other: Salt River, Milk River, Crapauo Creek



**Macomb County Health Department
Environmental Health Services Division
Monthly Compare Results
2/1/2008 -2/29/2008**

Red Run Drain/Bear Creek Watershed



5 HIGHEST *E. COLI* SURFACE WATER SAMPLING SITES
(February, 2008)

Sample #		Location	E. coli/100 mL (Geo Mean)
1	34	Highbank Drain at 32 Mile Road	6,489
2	46.6	Vanderbenne Drain at Fox Point Street	5,475
3	42	Clinton River Spillway at Jefferson	1,624
4	55	Red Run Drain at Utica Road	1,445
5	77	Healy Brook Drain at Romeo Plank Road	1,439

Macomb County Health Department
Environmental Health Services Division
Retention Basin/Combined Sewer/Sanitary Sewer Overflows
For the dates 2-1-08 thru 2-29-08

Start	Start Time	End	End Time	Hours	Gallons	Receiving Water	Meets NPDES	Precipitation	Type
CENTER LINE									
2/6/2008	10:30	2/6/2008	10:45	0.25	8,820	LORRAINE DRAIN	N	1	SSO
SubTotals for CENTERLINE				0.25	8,820			1	
CHAPATON - 002									
2/6/2008	6:30	2/6/2008	8:00	1.5	22,600,000	LAKE ST. CLAIR	Y	1.25	CSO-T
SubTotals for CHAPATON - 002				1.5	22,600,000			1.25	
CHAPATON RTB									
2/6/2008	2:20	2/6/2008	18:05	15.75	174,960,000	LAKE ST. CLAIR	Y	1.25	CSO-T
2/17/2008	19:30	2/18/2008	6:00	10.5	49,500,000	LAKE ST. CLAIR	Y	0.52	CSO-T
SubTotals for CHAPATON RTB				26.25	224,460,000			1.77	
FRASER									
2/6/2008	4:30	2/6/2008	7:45	3.25	265,933	SWEENEY DRAIN	N	1.02	SSO
SubTotals for FRASER				3.25	265,933			1.02	
MARTIN RTB									
2/6/2008	2:30	2/6/2008	20:05	17.6	37,560,000	LAKE ST. CLAIR	Y	1.18	CSO-T
2/17/2008	18:30	2/18/2008	7:30	13.1	33,200,000	LAKE ST. CLAIR	Y	0.55	CSO-T
SubTotals for MARTIN RTB				30.7	70,760,000			1.73	
MILK RIVER RTB									
2/5/2008	23:50	2/6/2008	7:30	8.17	75,411,000	LAKE ST. CLAIR	Y	1.75	CSO-T
2/7/2008	13:18	2/7/2008	14:22	1.02	7,904,000	LAKE ST. CLAIR	Y	0.03	CSO-T
2/8/2008	8:29	2/8/2008	9:41	1.2	8,892,000	LAKE ST. CLAIR	Y	0.08	CSO-T
2/9/2008	12:21	2/9/2008	20:40	1.6	17,664,000	LAKE ST. CLAIR	Y	0.26	CSO-T
2/17/2008	17:17	2/17/2008	23:41	3.8	30,898,752	LAKE ST. CLAIR	Y	0.57	CSO-T
2/18/2008	3:45	2/18/2008	16:43	2.05	18,215,500	LAKE ST. CLAIR	Y	0.04	CSO-T
SubTotals for MILK RIVER RTB				17.84	158,985,252			2.73	
SOCSDS RTB									
2/6/2008	2:38	2/6/2008	17:22	14.74	119,000,000	RED RUN DRAIN	Y	1.35	CSO-T
2/17/2008	18:50	2/18/2008	5:05	10.15	87,600,000	RED RUN DRAIN	Y	0.6	CSO-T
SubTotals for SOCSDS RTB				24.89	206,600,000			1.95	
WARREN									
2/7/2008	0:30	2/7/2008	23:30	23	7,200,000	RED RUN DRAIN	Y	1.47	BOF
2/18/2008	13:00	2/19/2008	3:00	15	8,100,000	RED RUN DRAIN	Y	0.42	BOF
SubTotals for WARREN				38	15,300,000			1.89	
Total all locations				142.68	698,980,005				

**MACOMB COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION
SURFACE WATER IMPROVEMENT AND MONITORING "SWIM" TEAM
SURFACE WATER SAMPLING SITES**

Sample #	Location
Clinton River Main Branch Watershed - EAST	
68	Clinton River at Moravian Road Bridge
67.71	Sweeney Drain at 15 Mile Road
67	Harrington Drain at Harrington Road
96	Clinton River Spillway at Shadyside Park Bridge
83	Clinton River at Mount Clemens YMCA Dock
40	Clinton River at I-94
95	Clinton River at Albatross Docks
41	Clinton River at DNR Site
43	Clinton River Spillway at the Weir
61.2	Clinton-Harrison Relief Drain At Shook Road
42	Clinton River Spillway at Jefferson Avenue
Clinton River Main Branch Watershed - WEST	
91	Stoney Creek at Inwood Road
92	Stony Creek West Branch at Stony Creek Road
53	Clinton River at Dequindre Road
54	Clinton River at Auburn Road
62	Clinton River at Kleino Road
75	Clinton River at Garfield Road
69	Canal Drain at Clinton River Road
Clinton River Middle Branch Watershed	
33.5	Middle Branch Clinton River at Schoenherr Road
77	Healy Brook Drain at Romeo Plank Road
33	Middle Branch Clinton River at 25 Mile Road
60	Middle Branch Clinton River at 21 Mile Road
63	Middle Branch Clinton River at Heydenreich Road
Clinton River North Branch Watershed - EAST	
51	East Branch Coon Creek at North Avenue
34	Highbank Drain at 32 Mile Road
50	East Branch Coon Creek at 30 Mile Road
31	East Branch Coon Creek at 26 Mile Road
48	Deer Creek at North Avenue
76	McBride Drain at Card Road
36	North Branch Clinton River at 21 Mile Road
44	North Branch Clinton River at Little Street
28	East Branch Coon Creek at Boardman Road
Clinton River North Branch Watershed - WEST	
93	East Pond Creek at 33 Mile Road
52.2	East Pond Creek at M-53
52	East Pond Creek at Powell Street
29	North Branch Clinton River at Boardman Road
49	North Branch Clinton River at 29 Mile Road
30	North Branch Clinton River at 26 Mile Road

**MACOMB COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION
SURFACE WATER IMPROVEMENT AND MONITORING "SWIM" TEAM
SURFACE WATER SAMPLING SITES**

Sample #

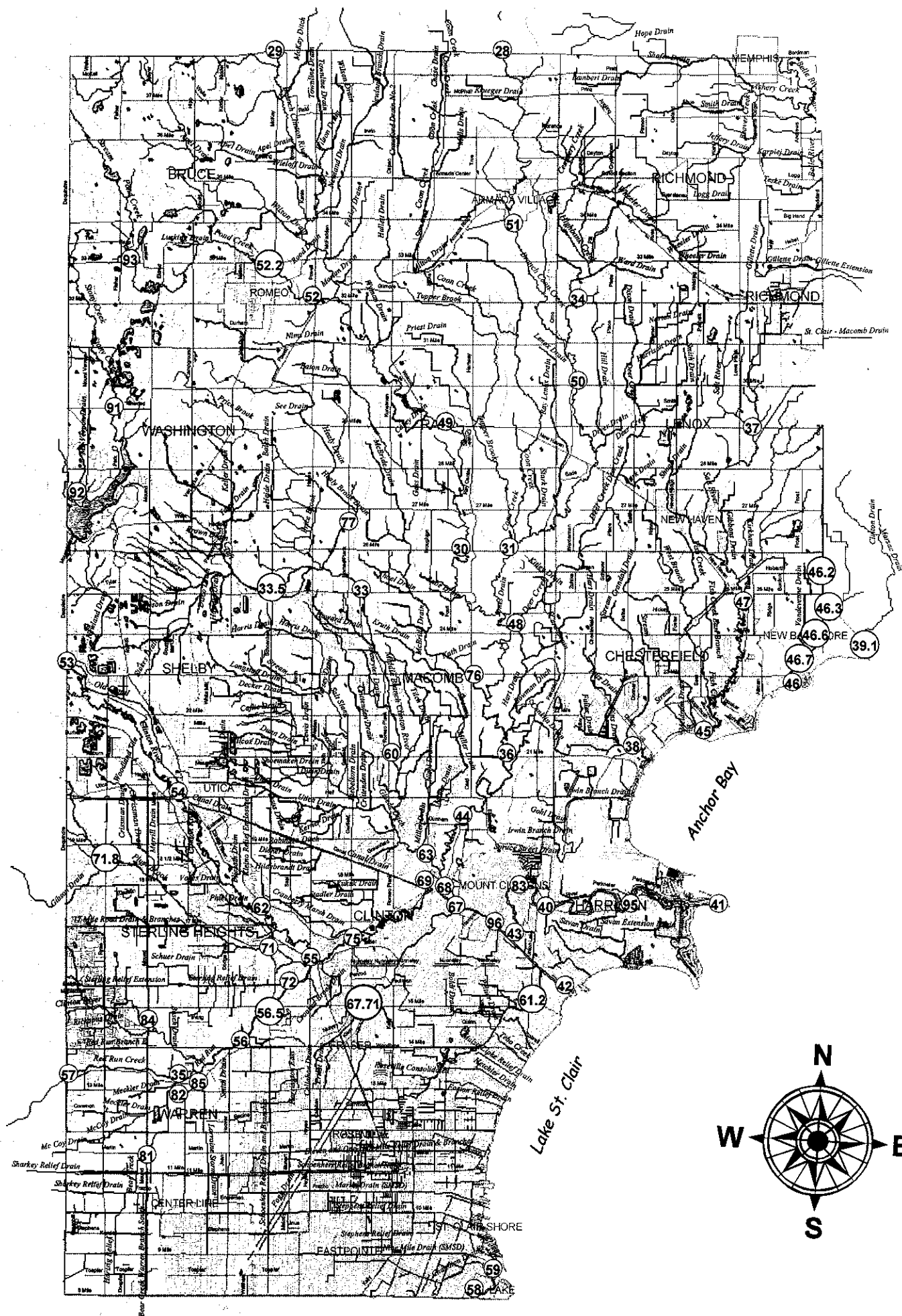
Location

Other: Salt River, Milk River, Crapeau Creek

37	Salt River at 29 Mile Road
47	Salt River at Washington Street
45	Salt River at Jefferson Avenue
58	Milk River at Alger Street
59	Milk River at Clairwood Street
46.2	County Line Road Drainage Ditch at Hobarth Road
46.3	Crapeau Creek at County Line Road
46.6	Vanderbenne Drain at Fox Point Street
46.7	Crapeau Creek at Ashley Street
46	Crapeau Creek at Main Street
39.1	Marsac Drain at M-29
38	River Voss at Jefferson Avenue

Red Run Drain/Bear Creek Watershed

57	Red Run Drain at Dequindre Road
35	Red Run Drain at Van Dyke Avenue
81	Bear Creek at Mound Road
82	Bear Creek at Old 13 Mile Road
85	Lorraine Drain at Bear Creek
84	Beaver Creek at Mound Road
56	Red Run Drain at 14 Mile Road
56.5	Schoenherr Relief Drain at Red Run Drain
72	Sterling Relief Drain behind Freedom Hill Park
71.8	Plumbrook Drain at Ryan Road
71	Plumbrook Drain at Schoenherr Road
55	Red Run Drain at Utica Road



RECYCLABLE PAPER

RESOLUTION NO. _____

MEETING DATE: _____

AGENDA ITEM: _____

MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN

RESOLUTION TO: Approve payment of \$35,000 to the City of Mt. Clemens from the Environmental Problems: Lake/River Fund for the Clinton River Debris Removal Initiative as approved May 18, 2006

INTRODUCED BY: Commissioner Philis DeSaele, Chairperson, Health Services Committee

The City of Mt. Clemens has completed the Clinton River Debris Removal Initiative and is requesting reimbursement of \$35,000. The amount approved by the Macomb County Board of Commissioners was \$35,000.

Health Services --- April 10, 2008



December 5, 2007

CITY OF MOUNT CLEMENS

One Crocker Boulevard
Mount Clemens, Michigan 48043

RECEIVED

MAR - 7 2008

**MACOMB COUNTY
HEALTH DEPT.**

Mr. Paul Gielgehem
Chair, Health Services Committee
Macomb County Board of Commissioners
c/o Thomas Kalkofen, Director
Macomb County Health Department
43525 Elizabeth
Mount Clemens, MI 48043

RE: FY 2006 ENVIRONMENTAL LAKE/RIVER FUNDS FINAL REPORT

Dear Mr. Gielgehem;

Please accept the enclosed information as the final reporting on the City of Mount Clemens Clinton River Debris Removal Initiative. This initiative was generously supported by Environmental Lake/River Funds from FY2006 in the amount of \$35,000.

With the County's support, the City was able to hire a contractor who removed more than 12 roll-offs of logs and other debris in the Clinton River over the course of the summer. These efforts improved the water quality of the Clinton River by removing impediments to the flow of the river to Lake St. Clair.

We have included documentation of payment to the contractor and presuming that the final report is deemed complete, respectfully request reimbursement through grant funds. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Douglas Anderson, City Manager, at 586.469.6818 ext. 315.

Thank you again for your support,

Barb Dempsey
Mayor

CLINTON RIVER DEBRIS REMOVAL INITIATIVE FINAL REPORT
A PROGRAM FUNDED BY THE FY 2006 ENVIRONMENTAL LAKE/RIVER FUND
Submitted by the City of Mount Clemens

This document represents the final report for the City of Mount Clemens Clinton River Debris Removal Initiative. This initiative was generously supported by Macomb County Environmental Lake/River Funds from FY2006 in the amount of \$35,000.

GRANT PURPOSE

The purpose of the Clinton River Debris Removal Program was to undertake an aggressive schedule of clearing debris, both natural and man-made, from the Clinton River. The intended outcomes of the program were to improve the water quality in the Clinton River and the natural habitat found along the riverbanks; to provide for improved access for water borne traffic to the City's marina; and to heighten awareness among the general public of the importance of preserving and protecting our natural resource.

IMPLEMENTATION

The City implemented a two-fold approach to the debris removal program. The first approach was to hire a contractor to remove fallen logs and other debris in the River. Due to the amount of cleaning and clearing necessary, the bids were higher than anticipated. The low bidder was Michigan Marine Salvage with a contract award at \$35,000, which represented the entire grant award.

Over the course of the summer, the contractor removed 12 roll-offs of logs from areas along the Clinton River. The bulk of the debris had already fallen into the floodway, however, the contractor also removed trees that were not completely down and those that were growing horizontally over the River with the intent of proactively limiting the amount of future debris.

Along the length of the river there were three areas where debris seemed to concentrate: the Northbound Gratiot bridge, the City's marina and at Shadyside Park, where the natural course of the River separates from the Spillway. Multiple clean-ups were necessary at these locations, in particular after a rain event. The City's Park Department staff assisted the contractor with the area by Shadyside Park, near the spillway, to remove larger logs when possible.

Some of the logs, or essentially trees, could not be removed by the contractor due to their size and the limitation of his equipment. These items will have to be addressed by future efforts.

OUTCOMES

As in past years, the Clinton River Debris Removal Initiative positively impacted the River by removing debris and other sedimentation from the course of the River. Removing blockages served to improve the water quality by allowing the current to freely flow to Lake St. Clair. Additionally, efforts of the contractor and City staff to remove overgrown along the river's edge helped to restore the natural shoreline.

Although the program proved successful insofar as it went, the ongoing challenge to the City of Mount Clemens will be to fund the program so that similar efforts happen yearly.

Purchase Order



City of Mount Clemens
One Crocker Boulevard
Mount Clemens, Michigan 48043
(586) 469-6818 x319 Fax (586) 469-7014
Email: tlucchi@cityofmountclemens.com

Fiscal Year 2007

Page 1

THIS NUMBER MUST APPEAR ON ALL INVOICES
PACKAGES AND SHIPPING PAPERS

Purchase Order # **20070089-00**

Invoice to above address

MICHIGAN MARINE DREDGING
32475 SOUTH RIVER ROAD

HARRISON TOWNSHIP, MI 48045

LAND ACQUISITION/DEMOLITION
CITY OF MOUNT CLEMENS
ONE CROCKER BOULEVARD
MOUNT CLEMENS, MI 48043

Attention is called to the fact the contractor must ensure that employees and applicants for employment are not discriminated against because of their race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, in accordance with Executive Order 11246 Equal Employment Opportunity.

Vendor Phone Number 586-468-2430		Vendor Fax Number 586-468-2716		Requisition Number		Delivery Reference			
Date Ordered 07/18/06		Vendor Number 002976		Date Required		Freight Method/Terms		Department/Location LAND ACQUISITION/DEMOLITION	
Item#	Description/Part No.			Qty/Unit	Cost Each		Extended Price		
001	CLINTON RIVER DEBRISREMOVAL WITH MACOMB COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL LAKE/RIVER FUND. PER BID SECIFICATION #040604 DATED 06/27/06 BY DON SCHMIDT. NEED CERT. OF INSURANCE FIRST.			1.0 EA	35000.00000		35,000.00		
					PO Total		35,000.00		
***** General Ledger Summary Section ***** Account 10190200-974000					Amount 35,000.00		OK		

cc 7/19/06

GRANT MONIES

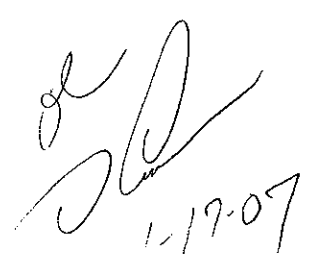
GRANT MONIES

Invoice to the attention of Accounts Payable
Show P.O. Number on all packages, shipping papers, and invoices.
This is a Tax Exempt Purchase Order - T.I.N. 38-6004577
Prepay all shipping charges. Terms Net 30 Days
If applicable, enclose M.S.D.S with order

Accounting Copy

Tere G. Lucci
Tere G. Lucci

Puchasing Assistant

MICHIGAN MARINE SALVAGE, INC.**32475 South River Road****Harrison Township, Michigan 48045****(586) 468-2430 Fax (586)468-2716****Date: 01/16/07**
Invoice No. 06199-S**Attn: Accounts Payable**
City of Mount Clemens
One Crocker Blvd.
Mount Clemens, MI 4 48043**P. O. # 20070089-00, Clinton River Debris Removal****I N V O I C E****CLINTON RIVER DEBRIS REMOVAL PER BID #040604,
DATED 06/27/06 HAS BEEN COMPLETED****BALANCE REMAINING IS NOW DUE****\$25,000.00****NOTE:****Please note also that our other company known as
Michigan Marine Dredging has been dissolved and
so all checks should be made to Michigan Marine Salvage, Inc.**

City of Mount Clemens, MI

Invoice Date	Invoice Number	P.O. No.	Voucher	Invoice Description	Net Invoice Amount
01/25/07	06199-S-	20070089	32077	CLINTON RIVER DEBRISREMOV	25,000.00



City of Mount Clemens
General Fund
One Crocker Boulevard
Mount Clemens, Michigan 48043

Check Number **015014**

Vendor No.	Check Date	Check Amount
2976	01/26/2007	\$25,000.00

*****25,000 DOLLARS AND NO CENTS

Pay To The Order Of MICHIGAN MARINE SALVAGE
32475 SOUTH RIVER ROAD
HARRISON TOWNSHI MI 48045

**FILE COPY
NON - NEGOTIABLE**

AP



City of Mount Clemens
One Crocker Boulevard
Mount Clemens, Michigan 48043

FORWARDING SERVICE REQUESTED

015014

MICHIGAN MARINE SALVAGE
32475 SOUTH RIVER ROAD
HARRISON TOWNSHI MI 48045

**CITY OF MOUNT CLEMENS
Partial Delivery Report**

Vendor: Michigan Marine

Delivered to: _____

This is the 1st partial delivery report on this order.

Purchase Order No. <u>20070089</u>
Account Code <u>01-9400 -</u>
<u>974000</u>
Send this Report to PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

QUANTITY RECEIVED	UNIT	ARTICLE AND DESCRIPTION	DATE RECEIVED
		<u>down unit</u>	<u>10/00/00</u>
		<u>for cleaning</u>	
		<u>per M.D. # 040607</u>	
		<u>CC 7/19/06</u>	

I certify that the items listed above were received and checked by me on the dates indicated. All commodities were in good condition except as otherwise indicated.

Approved for payment in accordance with the above Purchase Order.

DATE

SIGNATURE

DATE

SIGNATURE
Head of Department or Authorized Agent

MICHIGAN MARINE SALVAGE, INC.

32475 South River Road

Harrison Township, Michigan 48045

(586) 468-2430 Fax (586)468-2716

Date: 08/11/06

Invoice No. 06199-S

**Attn: Accounts Payable
City of Mount Clemens
One Crocker Blvd.
Mount Clemens, MI 4 48043**

P. O. # 20070089-00, Clinton River Debris Removal

I N V O I C E

REQUEST DEPOSIT FOR START UP EXPENSES

\$10,000.00

**PLEASE NOTE THE REMAINING AMOUNT OF \$25,000.00 WILL
BE DUE UPON COMPLETION OF JOB.**

**Please note also that our other company known as
Michigan Marine Dredging has been dissolved and
so all checks should be made to Michigan Marine Salvage, Inc.**

City of Mount Clemens, MI

Invoice Date	Invoice Number	P.O. No.	Voucher	Invoice Description	Net Invoice Amount	
08/18/06	06199-S	20070089	28815	1ST PYMNT CLINTON RIVER C	10,000.00	
Vendor No.	Vendor Name			Check No.	Check Date	Check Amount
2976	MICHIGAN MARINE SALVAGE			013702	08/18/2006	\$10,000.00



City of Mount Clemens
General Fund
One Crocker Boulevard
Mount Clemens, Michigan 48043

Check Number **013702**

Vendor No.	Check Date	Check Amount
2976	08/18/2006	\$10,000.00

*****10,000 DOLLARS AND NO CENTS

Pay To The Order Of MICHIGAN MARINE SALVAGE
32475 SOUTH RIVER ROAD
HARRISON TOWNSHI MI 48045

**FILE COPY
NON - NEGOTIABLE**

AP



City of Mount Clemens
One Crocker Boulevard
Mount Clemens, Michigan 48043

FORWARDING SERVICE REQUESTED

013702

MICHIGAN MARINE SALVAGE
32475 SOUTH RIVER ROAD
HARRISON TOWNSHI MI 48045

RECYCLABLE PAPER

RESOLUTION NO. _____

MEETING DATE: _____

AGENDA ITEM: _____

MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN

RESOLUTION TO: Receive and file a progress report from Macomb County Animal Shelter

INTRODUCED BY: Commissioner Philis DeSaele, Chairperson, Health Services Committee

The latest activities at the Macomb County Animal Shelter will be discussed.

Health Services --- April 10, 2008

RECYCLABLE PAPER

RESOLUTION NO. _____

MEETING DATE: _____

AGENDA ITEM: _____

MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN

RESOLUTION TO: Receive and file a presentation by Oakland Pet Fund

INTRODUCED BY: Commissioner Philis DeSaele, Chairperson, Health Services Committee

A representative from Oakland Pet Fund will provide an overview of the organization and its mission.

Health Services --- April 10, 2008



WORKING TOGETHER TO MAKE OAKLAND
COUNTY MICHIGAN'S FIRST

NO MORE HOMELESS PETS

COMMUNITY



A Growing National Movement

The **No More Homeless Pets** movement is spreading across the United States. Cities like New York, San Francisco, Austin and others are leading the way with their efforts, including the adoption of city-wide initiatives to reduce the number of healthy and adoptable pets that are put to death. These efforts involve collaborations among local governments, shelters, animal control and rescue organizations.

Still, nationally about 10 million unwanted and abandoned cats and dogs end up in shelters each year, and almost 80% of these animals are euthanized, according to national rescue statistics.



What Does this Mean to Oakland County?

We believe that our community has the heart and compassion to give homeless pets a chance. By working together, and with the right support, we have the potential to make Oakland County a nationally-recognized **No More Homeless Pets** community. While Oakland County has many animal shelters and rescue organizations, the number of homeless pets far exceeds the combined capacity of these facilities.

Putting Oakland County at the Forefront As Michigan's First No More Homeless Pets Community

Oakland Pet Fund is bringing the *No More Homeless Pets Movement* to Oakland County. This will make Oakland County Michigan's first *No More Homeless Pets* community.

It is the goal of Oakland Pet Fund — working in conjunction with Oakland County rescue organizations, shelters, governments and the community — to end the killing of homeless pets in Oakland County by 2010.

We will achieve our mission by:



- P**romoting the vision
- E**nabling collaboration
- T**racking the County's progress
- S**upport and fund-raising

What Is The No More Homeless Pets Movement?

The No More Homeless Pets movement seeks to find homes for all adoptable pets. Those involved in the movement believe that every pet — including those that might need socializing or medical care — deserves to live.



What Is Oakland Pet Fund?

Oakland Pet Fund was formed in 2003 to provide leadership, resources and financial support towards making Oakland County a **No More Homeless Pets** community. Oakland Pet Fund is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) charitable organization operated by a board of directors and team of volunteers. Work is under way to:



1. Assess the problem

Working with local shelters and animal control organizations, we are creating a County-wide measurement of the number of pets being euthanized in Oakland County each year. This will enable us to track our progress and identify organizations that need our help.

2. Gain assistance from national organizations

We are in contact with the leaders of nationally-recognized programs to gain their knowledge, support and assistance.

3. Build local collaborations

We are identifying numerous members of the local community who share our vision and would like to work with us and benefit from our support.

4. Gather resources and raise funds

We are launching a major Development Campaign to generate funding and support from corporations, small business, individuals and foundations.





Did you know

In Oakland County and throughout Michigan, the number of pets euthanized can be as high as 80% in some shelters. Many of these animals are healthy kittens, puppies, cats and dogs. Annually, tens of thousands of pets are abandoned or surrendered at shelters in Oakland County.

Unneutered/unspayed cats and dogs are the main cause of pet overpopulation.

How We Can Work Together

Oakland Pet Fund is building partnerships and collaborations with groups, organizations and individuals that want to help make Oakland County Michigan's first **No More Homeless Pets** community. We are currently working with animal control and rescue organizations, veterinarians, local governments and special groups, including seniors and sportsmen, legislators and volunteers.

Oakland Pet Fund is interested in new ideas, sharing resources and collaborating on programs and events. If you/your organization would like to talk with a representative, please contact us.

Oakland Pet Fund Support and Funding

Oakland Pet Fund will provide support and funding to eligible humane organizations that work to improve the welfare of homeless pets in Oakland County. Eligible services and programs are those that provide and promote:

Spay/neuter	Pet training and socialization
Adoption events	Community education
Foster homes	Assistance for senior/needy pet owners

Contact the Oakland Pet Fund

Oakland Pet Fund welcomes contributions and volunteers.

Please make checks payable to Oakland Pet Fund and send to:

Oakland Pet Fund
c/o Oakland County Employee Credit Union
1220 County Center Drive West
Waterford, MI 48328

Send other correspondence to:

Oakland Pet Fund
1668 S. Telegraph Rd., Suite 100
Bloomfield Hills, MI 48302

Or call 877-FUR-PALS (877-387-7257)

www.oaklandpetfund.org

WE NEED YOUR HELP!

OAKLAND

PET Fund

Did you know that over 10,000 companion animals were euthanized in Oakland County in 2005?



We are making progress but without your help... it will be too late for many homeless animals.



- Tell your neighbors, friends, township board members, councilpersons, county commissioners and state legislators that euthanasia is NOT an acceptable method to address the homeless companion animal situation. We need to change to a life preservation solution based approach.



- Become a volunteer - your talents can be used in countless ways working directly with animals or in efforts to benefit the animals - talents needed in legal, financial, planning events, marketing, computer database, website development and maintenance, fundraising, grant writing, etc.

- Spray/neuter your own animals - this not only prevents unwanted births but there are many health benefits for your companion animals.
- Open your home to be a foster parent for an animal on their way to finding a permanent home.
- Financially support the Oakland Pet Fund.

With your help - - Oakland County will be a no more homeless pets community by 2010.

Contact the Oakland Pet Fund

The Oakland Pet Fund welcomes contributions and volunteers.

Credit Card contributions can be made via secured Pay Pal process @ the Oakland Pet Fund website.

Checks made payable to Oakland Pet Fund can be sent to:

Oakland Pet Fund
2210 Lancaster
Bloomfield Hills, MI 48302



Call 877-FUR-PALS (877-387-7257)

www.oaklandpetfund.org



Oakland Pet Fund is a 501(c) 3 not for profit charitable organization dedicated to ending the euthanasia of homeless adoptable and/or treatable companion animals in Oakland County by 2010.

We have a plan with proven programs that we are implementing working with shelters, rescues, veterinarians, animal control, local governments and special group which include:

- Spay/neuter
- Adoption events,
- Foster homes
- Pet training and socialization
- Community education, and
- Legislative changes

Facts About Oakland Pet Fund



• Rescue/Shelter Collaboration

• Education

• Animal Welfare Advocacy

• Community Partnerships

• Events

Description:

Oakland Pet Fund will make Oakland County Michigan, a nationally-recognized model of "no more homeless pets."

Oakland Pet Fund is a nonprofit, 501 (c) (3) charitable organization that funds and supports humane services and programs that seek to find permanent homes for and end the suffering, abuse and death of homeless companion animals. The organization collaborates with local animal control organizations, shelters, rescue groups, the veterinary community, governments, the business community and concerned citizens.

Oakland Pet Fund supports programs that provide:

- Pet sterilization;
- Pet training;
- Medical treatment;
- Assistance to needy individuals in keeping and caring for their companion animals;
- High-visibility pet adoption events; and
- Community education.

Service area:

All 910 square miles of Oakland County, located in southeast Michigan, with 1.2 million residents.

Governance:

A board of directors. Chairperson is Deborah Schutt.

Funding:

Funds are generated by private contributions, corporate and foundation support and grants.

History and Purpose:

Oakland Pet Fund was established in November of 2003. While close to 50 public and private organizations and agencies in Oakland County are dedicated to addressing the plight of homeless pets, tens of thousands of healthy, adoptable pets are still dying needlessly. A national movement is taking place to create a humane response to the problem of companion animal over-population along with the recognition that solutions are needed that employ business strategies and models, along with collaboration and cooperation among the business, government, nonprofit communities and concerned citizens.

Support

Oakland Pet Fund welcomes contributions. Please make checks payable to Oakland Pet Fund and send to Oakland Pet Fund, c/o Oakland County Credit Union, 1220 County Center Drive W., Waterford, MI 48328

Contact information:

Oakland Pet Fund, 1668 S. Telegraph Rd., Suite 100, Bloomfield Hills, MI 48302
1-877-FUR-PALS (1-877-387-7257)

Dedicated to making Oakland County a "no more homeless pets" community



Our Vision

Vision and Goals

Oakland County has many pet guardians who love and value their companion animals.

At the same time due to lack of information, many may be unaware of the role of over-population in the plight.

Oakland Pet Fund will make Oakland County Michigan, a nationally-recognized model of "no more homeless pets." The Oakland Pet Fund will achieve this by funding and supporting outstanding humane services and programs that seek to improve the welfare of homeless pets by finding permanent and/or foster homes and ending unnecessary suffering and euthanasia of unwanted and abandoned companion animals. Working in collaboration with local animal control organizations, shelters, rescue groups, governments and volunteers, our goal is to place Oakland County at the forefront of humane efforts in Michigan and the United States.

What We Envision

A population balance of companion animals and support of programs to eliminate euthanasia of adoptable and treatable homeless animals. Homeless animals are cared for in state-of-the-art, home-like shelters and/or foster homes until permanent families are found. A farm/camp is home for animals that are difficult to place or require long term treatment where they receive training or medical treatment so that they may become adoptable. Animals requiring extraordinary medical care or those that for other reasons may not become adoptable are cared for at a pet sanctuary.

Financial support and programs are widely available to provide and promote:

- Pet sterilization;
- Pet training;
- Medical treatment;
- Assistance to needy individuals in keeping and caring for their companion animals;
- High-visibility pet adoption events; and
- Community education.

Our Mission

To be the keepers of the Vision, ensure collaboration among partners and generate the necessary resources to eliminate euthanasia of adoptable and treatable homeless pets in Oakland County. Financial resources will be obtained through:

- Individual Contributions
- Corporate and Foundation Support
- Grants
- Fundraising Events and Programs
- Endowments
- Bequests

The Oakland Pet Fund accomplishes its mission through support, collaboration, and coordination with the Oakland Pet Adoption Center, public and private Oakland County shelters and rescue groups, the veterinary community, local governments, the business community, and concerned citizens.

Dedicated to making Oakland County a "no more homeless pets" community

• Rescue/Shelter Collaboration

• Education

• Animal Welfare Advocacy

• Community Partnerships

• Events

Adoptable animals - Adoptable animals are "those animals eight weeks of age or older that, at or subsequent to the time the animal is taken in, have manifested no sign of a behavioral or temperamental defect that could pose a health or safety risk or otherwise make the animal unsuitable for placement as a pet, and have manifested no sign of disease, injury, or congenital or hereditary condition that adversely affects the health of the animal or that is likely to adversely affect the animals health in the future." Healthy (adoptable) animals may be old, deaf, blind, disfigured or disabled.

Treatable - A treatable animal is "any animal that is not currently adoptable but that could become adoptable with reasonable efforts." Sick, injured, traumatized, infant or unsocialized, these animals need appropriate medical treatment, behavior modification and/or foster care to turn them into healthy animals ready for placement.

Non-rehabilitatable - Non-rehabilitatable animals are neither healthy (adoptable) nor treatable. They include 1) cats and dogs for whom euthanasia is the most humane alternative due to disease, injury or suffering that can't be alleviated; 2) vicious cats and dogs, the placement of whom would constitute a danger to the public; and 3) cats and dogs who pose a public health hazard.



Collaboration Agreement

_____ agrees to join the Oakland Pet Fund Partnership to make Oakland County a No More Homeless Pets (no-kill) community. As an official partner we subscribe to the following:

1. We agree to not speak badly (trash talk) of other organizations that work with Companion Animals.
2. We agree to the following definitions and will strive to adopt all Adoptable and Treatable animals in our care.

Adoptable animals are "those animals eight weeks of age or older that, at or subsequent to the time the animal is taken in, have manifested no sign of a behavioral or temperamental defect that could pose a health or safety risk or otherwise make the animal unsuitable for placement as a pet, and have manifested no sign of disease, injury, or congenital or hereditary condition that adversely affects the health of the animal or that is likely to adversely affect the animals health in the future." Healthy (adoptable) animals may be old, deaf, blind, disfigured or disabled.

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3. We agree to provide the needed statistics to the Oakland Pet Fund in order to assist in understanding the Homeless Companion situation in the County.
4. We will do our part to achieve the No More Homeless Pets goal by 2010.

Signature

Date



Debbie Schutt

From: Oakland Pet Fund [info@oaklandpetfund.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 12, 2008 10:28 PM
To: dkschutt@schuttandcompany.com
Subject: Winter 2008 Newsletter

Dedicated to making Oakland County a "No More Homeless Pets" Community.



Newsletter | Winter 2008 | Issue 3



2007 Spay/Neuter Goal Exceeded

The Oakland Pet Fund in partnership with the Oakland Pet Adoption Center concluded 2007 having performed **982** cat Spay/Neuter procedures for low-income Oakland County families. This number well exceed our goal of between 600-700 procedures.

We are very proud of this accomplish because we know that it is only through an aggressive spay/neuter program that we will achieve our goal of becoming a *No More Homeless Pets* community by 2010. We can only have an aggressive program with financial support of people like you.



Three percent (3%) of the low-income population contributes to 80% of the unwanted overpopulation of companion animals. Help us help them spay/neuter their pets!

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In Partnership



Thank you 2007 Contributors

Thank you to the wonderful folks that support the Oakland Pet Fund. We could not have done it without you! If you would like to join our list for 2008 visit our website.

Basic Supporter

Joan Bermdt
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 Angel Works Maltese Rescue
 Almost Home Animal Rescue League
 Backdoor Friends Purebred Cat Rescue
 Bloomfield Township Animal Welfare
 Bottle Babies Kitten Rescue
 Boxer Haven Rescue
 Canine Companions Rescue Center
 Cat's Cradle
 City of Birmingham Animal Welfare
 City of Ferndale Animal Control

City of Hazel Park Animal Control
 City of Madison Heights
 Detroit Animal Control and Care
 Elizabeth Lake Animal Rescue
 Furry Family Foster Pet Care
 Home FurEver
 K-9 Rescue League
 Keesiekids Keeshound Rescue
 Kitty Haven Rescue
 Michigan Animal Adoption Network
 Michigan Bassett Rescue
 Michigan Coonhound Rescue
 Michigan Greyhound Connection
 Michigan Pug Rescue
 Michigan Rabbit Rescue
 Michigan Retired Greyhounds as Pets
 Motor City Ferrets
 No Place Like Home Rescue
 Oakland Pet Adoption Center
 Pawsabilities
 Pug Rescue Network
 Purebred Lab Rescue, Inc.
 Res Q 4 Paws
 Royal Oak Animal Shelter
 Second Chance Dalmation Rescue
 Silver Lake Animal Rescue League
 Southfield Township Animal Control
 St. Francis Rescue
 Tiny Paws Rescue & Sanctuary
 Westie Rescue

The Oakland Pet Fund is a 501(c)3 not for profit organization dedicated to making Oakland County a *No More Homeless Pets (no-kill)* community by 2010 with partner shelter and rescue organizations. The Pet Fund:

- Advances community education through a monthly e-newsletter for Pet Lovers called fur-e-tails and a cable T.V. show by the same name.
- Supports adoption events and annually produces Catpalooza and Purebred Palooza,
- Financially supports Spay/Neuter Clinics for low income families.
- Provides training DVD's to those that adopt from partner organizations .

Mary J Wunsche
Ellen Zehnder

Sustaining Supporter

A T & T United Way Employee Giving
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Bill Reedy
Deborah Schutt
Marjorie Schutt

- Solicits and matches foster families and volunteers for partner shelter and rescue organizations.
- Works with state legislators to update legislation and institute new laws to advance pet welfare.



2008 Spay/Neuter Clinics

The Spay/Neuter Clinic is now taking reservations 248-391-4100 ex 226.

Cats eligible for the clinic must be healthy, social, between 12 weeks and 8 years of age and their families must be low-income Oakland County residents. A minimum \$20 donation is required per cat.

Spaying or Neutering Is Good for Your Cat

- Spaying and neutering



helps cats live longer,
healthier lives.

- Spaying and neutering can eliminate or reduce the incidence of a number of health problems that can be very difficult or expensive to treat including possibility of uterine or ovarian cancer, breast cancer, testicular cancer and prostate disease.

Spaying or Neutering Is Good for You

- Spaying and neutering makes cats better, more affectionate companions.
- Neutering cats makes them less likely to spray and mark territory.
- Spaying a cat eliminate her heat cycle. Females in heat can cry incessantly, show nervous behavior, and attract unwanted male animals.
- Unsterilized cats often exhibit more behavior and temperament problems than do those who have been spayed or neutered.
- Spaying and neutering can make cats less likely to bite.
- Neutering makes cats less likely to roam the neighborhood, run away, or get into fights.

2008 Upcoming Clinics

Sunday, March 30
 Sunday, April 13
 Sunday, April 27
 Sunday, May 18
 Sunday, June 22
 Sunday, July 20
 Sunday, August 17
 Sunday, September 14
 Sunday, October 12
 Sunday, November 9
 Sunday, December TBD



Pet Fund Partner Meeting

The Oakland Pet Fund partners will be meeting Thursday, March 20th @ 6:00 p.m. at Committee Room A at the Oakland County Board of Commissioners in Pontiac. If you are a shelter or rescue that is not a partner of the Oakland Pet Fund, we invite you to join us at this meeting and find out more about our collaboration to make Oakland County a no-kill community by 2010.



We have some rather exciting news to review at the meeting. See you there!



Newest Pet Fund Partners

Since our last newsletter we have two new Oakland Pet Fund Partners who have signed our Collaboration Agreement and committed to helping Oakland County

become a
No More Homeless Pet's community.

Welcome
Bottle
Babies
Kitten
Rescue &
Home
Furever!



Tax Time - remember our furry friends.

A pain-less way of supporting our furry friends is to check the box for the Animal Welfare Fund on your Michigan Tax Return. Contributions to this fund go to provide Spay/Neuter procedures and education.



Painting A Dog A Day

Since October 2006, pet portrait artist Kimberly Kelly Santini has been painting one dog each workday. The first full week of each month Kimberly is dedicated to profiling adoptable pets from shelters and rescues. Proceeds from these paintings are returned to the host shelters and rescues. Additionally, during the month a shelter or rescue is featured, dog-a-day commissions of animals adopted from the featured shelters and rescues accrue another 20% donation to their respective host.



We thank Kimberly for her support of the Oakland Pet Fund. Check out her artwork and consider a commission of your favorite furry friend or purchase an existing piece.



Volunteers Needed

furniture, books, bicycles and more. NO LARGE Appliances. Your donation is Tax Deductible.

When: Drop off your items March 1st - May 10th, 2008

Where:

Pet Supplies Plus stores

2057 Telegraph Road, Bloomfield Hills 248-333-7546

6845 Highland Road, White Lake Twp. 248-889-4131

8020 Cooley Lk Road, White Lake Twp. 248-360-1400

Leo's Coney Island

6845 Highland Road, White Lake Twp. 248-889-5361

The Garage Sale will take place May 16-18 at the Pet Supplies "Plus" store on Highland Road in White Lake.



**Pet Smart Charities
encourages Pet Fund to grow
the Spay/Neuter Clinic**

Pet Smart Charities last fall graciously provided a scholarship so that Dr. Brian Covert of our Spay/Neuter Clinic could attend the *Fix-It Forum* in Chicago. Dr. Covert learned a great deal at the Forum including new time saving sterilization procedures. Shortly after Dr. Covert's return we were contact by Pet Smart Charities again. They expressed support for our Clinic and encouraged us to consider becoming a "high volume" clinic. They gave us resources to learn more, scheduled a conference call to discuss the possibilities and then told us they would consider a grant to fund visiting Humane Alliance in Ashville, North Carolina.

The Oakland Pet Fund submitted a grant application in January and in February our grant was approved. In March six of us will visit Humane Alliance to learn more.

We thank Pet Smart Charities for their support and faith in our efforts!



Tell a Friend

Do your friends get our monthly electronic Pet Lover Newsletter fur-e-tails? If not....why don't you suggest that they sign up?

